

July 1st we will take our semi-annual inventory of stock. Prior to that time many odds and ends and broken lots must be sold. The prices given below will move them.

10,000 yards dress Beiges figures, plaids and stripes, 3 1-2c; worth 8c.	Ladies' French Kid Oxfords, plain and patent leather toe, regular price \$2.50, at \$2.
10,000 yards figured American Challies, French styles, at 3 1/2c; worth 10c.	Ladies' French Dongola Kid button boot, hand-turned, at \$2.50, worth \$3.50.
5 cases figured Lawns; new styles, good quality, 3c yard; worth 7c.	8 pieces black striped Silk Drapery Net at 75c yard, worth \$1.50.
500 pieces choice Ginghams, stripes, plaids and solids, 5c yard; worth 8c.	Dark colors in Surah Silks; lot to be closed at 21c yard, worth 50c.
6 cases white plaid India Linen, with colored figures, 5 1/2c yard; worth 10c.	Special lot Brocaded Silks, in party colors, at 33c yard.
200 packages white checked Nainsook, at 2 1/2c yard; worth double.	120 pieces all wool striped Serges, 38 inches wide, at 35c yard.
500 dozen men's Linen Collars, turnover and standing, at 1c each; sold in "blocks of five" only.	Finest all wool French Challies, extra width and quality, at 35c yard.
2,000 dozen men's Collars; all styles, 2,100 or 1,900 linen, as preferred, at 9c each.	10 pieces gray Mohair Sicilians for traveling dresses, 35c yard, worth double.
500 dozen ladies Jersey ribbed Vests, at 9c each.	1,000 yards black all wool 38-inch invisible striped Foule, at 32 1/2c yard, worth double.
1,000 dozen 200-yard Spool Cotton, 25c dozen.	All wool double-width black Albatross, 30c yard.
500 dozen Turkish-bath Soap, large, 45c dozen.	All wool black Challies 42 inches wide at 57 1/2c yard, worth 85c.
200 pair "Daisy" Corsets, at 15c pair; think of it.	50 pieces oil-red Table Damask. Guaranteed colors. 62 inches wide, 25c yard.
10,000 dozen Buttons; all sorts, sizes and styles, at 5c dozen; worth five to ten times the price.	10 pieces cream satin Damask, extra weight and quality, 50c yard.
5 cases Bixby's Shoe Polish, at 9c bottle.	All linen checked Napkins, 25c dozen.
200 pieces best American Satines, at 7 1/2c yard; 12 1/2c lowest previous price.	98 dozen linen bookfold Napkins at 51c dozen.
10,000 yards best Domestic Ginghams, 12 1/2c goods, at 10c yard.	6-8 bleached table Napkins at \$1.25, worth \$2.00.
75 pieces finest French Zephyr Ginghams, at 18c; worth 35c.	Turkish bath Towels at 5c each, 36 inches long.
All French Satines, 25c yard. This does not mean off-styles, but includes everything.	All linen tied-fringe Towels, assorted colored borders, extra quality, 25c each.
100 pieces Colored Corded Malacea plaid lawns at 10c yard, worth 15c.	Marseilles Quilts, special lot \$198 to \$500, to go at 33 per cent discount on regular prices.
Unlimited quantity of white plaid India Linens at 10c yard. The best values ever shown for the price.	100 Embroidered Linen Lap-Robes at \$1.25, worth \$2.00.
Hemstitched India Linens from 25c to 50c. Choicest white goods in the market.	Cuticura Soap at 45c box, worth 75c.
White Plaid Corded Organdies at 15c yard, were 25c.	Pearl's Scented Soap at 15c cake, worth 25c.
Dotted Swiss, all styles, new lot Saturday, 25c to 50c yard.	Crash for Towels, 100 rolls, at 3 1/2c yard.
Embroidered Skirtings, fine goods; must be closed; going at 50c on the dollar.	Colgate's Violet Water at 35c, sold everywhere at 50c.
100 doz. ladies full regular fast black Hose, double heel and toe, 20c pair.	Chemise and Corset Covers, elegant lot, at 25c garment.
Another shipment of ladies' black Silk Hose, 500 doz., to go at 50c pair.	Canvas-snake buckle Belts at 15c and 25c each.
500 ladies' and men's gloria silk Umbrellas, gilt and silver handles, \$1.15 each.	Silk Belts, handsome clasps, all colors, 50c each.
50 doz. men's 4-in-hand silk Ties, 15c each.	Pearl Shell Beads, all colors, 10c strand.
100 doz. men's and boys' Windsor Ties at 5c each.	Tennis Waists, for summer wear---Ladies', Misses' and Children, 75c and \$1.00.
100 doz. unlaundried Shirts for men, New York mills cotton, only 50c.	500 dozen childrens' colored bordered Handkerchiefs at 1c each.
Ladies' kid Oxford Ties, plain and patent leather tip, \$1.25, worth \$1.75.	160 dozen ladies' white drawn thread Lawn Handkerchiefs at 4c each.
Ladies Dongola Kid, Oxford Ties, \$1.50, common sense and opera toes, worth \$2.	Ladies' colored bordered, hemstitched and embroidered Handkerchiefs at 9c each.
While the other trading places over the city are sweltering in the summer heat, our stores are delightfully cool and comfortable. An enormous electric fan, making two thousand revolutions per minute, keeps up a constant change of air, and does away with the oppressive summer heat entirely. Come to see us. Keep cool and buy dry goods at lower prices than other houses dare sell them.	
<b>J. M. HIGH &amp; CO.</b>	

## ATLANTA GROWS.

**HER FACTORIES COMING RAPIDLY TO THE FRONT.**

The Southern Furniture Factory Now in Successful Operation—A Great Institution Pushed by Brains and Capital—A Few Points About It.

It is the Southern Furniture factory this time that is spreading its sails to the breeze. This factory has been recently organized, with Louis Newell as president, Otto Schwab, vice-president, and Oscar Pappenberg, secretary and treasurer, and the outlook is very flattering for this new concern. The company has been organized only a year. Its large buildings and ware-houses have been in process of construction for the past year, and are now ready for business. In speaking to Mr. Pappenberg in regard to the factory yesterday, he said:

"Yes, we have been at work in the furniture business about one year, and our growth in that line has been simply phenomenal. We sell to merchants in the leading cities and towns, from Washington city to Mexico. When I remember the success that has attended us in our first year's experience in the furniture business, I feel highly gratified, and am sure that there is a big future for us. This is a day of close competition in all kinds of merchandise, and especially is it true in that of furniture. In the first place, in order to do strictly first-class work, you must have plenty of capital in order to meet this competition. This we have. We do not boast of our great wealth, but we discount all our bills, and sell to good parties on reasonable terms. We have every department of our business thoroughly systematized, and manufacture furniture at a minimum cost. As I say, we are compelled to do this in order to meet competition, which in the furniture trade is very great. It is our endeavor to give the public the very best furniture made, out of the very best lumber that is obtainable. From the letters we receive from our customers throughout the south, we have every assurance that our work is not in vain."

"Then another thing," said President Newell, "we have facilities right here in Atlanta for manufacturing furniture that no other factory has in the south. In the first place, we have the largest factory in the south, covering more than 100,000 square feet. Our whole plant is modeled in arrangement, in machinery and in character of output after the Grand Rapids factories. In fact, the foreman of our factory is a Grand Rapids man, who has been in the furniture business all his life, and knows it in every detail. Moreover, our plant is perfectly new, and is furnished with the latest modern appliances. It is situated at the corner of King street and the Georgia railroad, right in the heart of the city, and is very convenient to the public. Then again, our factory is the only one in the south that runs a dry kiln in connection with it.

There is a great thing to be considered by people purchasing furniture, and that is the quality and character of the wood out of which the furniture is manufactured. We do not care how dry a piece of timber may be, and how long it may have been standing in the sun, when it comes to our factory we put it into our dry kiln, and season it thoroughly before it is ever worked at all. This enables us to make the very best furniture, and this fact alone has done much to popularize our goods throughout the south. We have studied the furniture business for some time, and think that we are familiar enough with it to guarantee the public that the goods we turn out will be strictly first-class in every particular, and will give satisfaction to all."

After talking with President Newell awhile

a construction representative was escorted through the building, and upon a personal inspection found a very extensive plant—one which Atlanta should be proud of. Of the three young men who own it and have charge of it, the oldest is not over thirty years, yet they have forged their way to the front, and have built up an institution that is a credit to an honor to Atlanta, but to the whole south. This shows that they are young men who thoroughly understand their business, and are backed by good judgment, integrity and perseverance. It is not difficult to look adown the coming years and picture what these young men may accomplish, if their success in the future is anything like it has been in the past.

This is a complete factory in every particu-

lar. The building is perfect, the machinery new, and the situation all that convenience might demand. It has a bright future, and will eventually be one of the largest institutions in this city, if their present success is kept up.

At the factory may also be seen the line of

spring beds, mattresses and cots made by the Southern Spring Bed company, and the parlor suits and lounges made by the Southern Lounge company.

It will pay anyone who desires to investi-

gate the workings of a large factory of this character to visit them.

Mr. Schwab, the vice-president, will take pleasure in showing you over it, and will give you any information you desire.

## ARP'S PHILOSOPHY.

Two hundred million dollars a year for pen-sions. That much as a reward for whipping us and they make us pay a third of it and don't give a dollar back nor say thank you. Since the war the south has paid over three hundred million of that pension money and her part will be sixty-six millions a year from now on world without end. When will this thing stop?

Is it a fact that northern pensioners never die?

One year ago there were 489 thousand and now there are 523 thousand. They "get more thicker, more dense" as Cabe says. There are over 400 thousand invalid soldiers who have survived the last war. They must be a sick set, or else our boys hurt them mighty bad. I thought that in twenty-five years most of them would either die or get well, but they are the outlivingest soldiers I ever heard of.

The strangest thing about it is, that while the number of the men increase so does the number of the widows. How is that. Nobody dies, and yet there are 116 thousand widows on the rolls. Eight thousand more: widows than there were a year ago. Must be grass widows I reckon! Nine million dollars were paid out in Illinois last year, and it will be doubled under the late big steal. No wonder the north is rich. No wonder they have millions being paid to them because when they are coming down here to invest \$4, and no wonder our people are poor and hard run. That two hundred millions will be annually distributed among forty millions of people, and that is five dollars apiece to every man and woman, and to every child, and to every invalid person will be fifty thousand dollars a year. The little village of Cartersville has 3,500 people, and would go seven thousand dollars if justice was done. Just think of it. Contemplate the beautiful picture. We would get that much for nothing. It would just cover the cost every year. I mean out of a hopper. We would get rich, but not bushy fine school-houses and churches, and poor the preachers good salaries, and build a new court-house and pave the sidewalks, and our young folks would have something marvy on.

But all this is a delusion dream. We haven't got hardly any to live on. We've eaten a little, die or get well, and there were all told, from beginning to the end of the war. Our northern brethren had nearly three millions—about five soldiers to every one of ours. It is astonishing how bad we did hurt 'em, for they have now got about as many invalids on the rolls as we had soldiers. Every rebel must have made

one yankee sick, besides what he killed in battle. If I was a yankee I would never brag anymore. I'd be ashamed. Two hundred million dollars a year on my country!

But I don't see how the government can pay that much. Where is the money to come from? Talk about free sugar or free anything else. The plain truth is the policy of the party is to have no surplus in the treasury and then they will be obliged to have a protective tariff, a high tariff that will save the manufacturers and the wool-growers. The pensioners are to catch the votes of the common people and the protective tariff to catch the manufacturers, and they will control their workers. What is the use of any more fuss about the tariff? It will now take six hundred million dollars to run the government and all of that is the tax on whisky and tobacco, will have to come through the tariff. We are in it for it and it looks like we can't help it. The alliance can't do anything, for all the northern alliances are howling for the pension money. Sometimes I think it would be best for the southern democracy to cut loose from the southern states and thus the south would tell the republicans to take the government and run it. Maybe if they had all the power and all the offices they would be satisfied and would let us and the negroes alone. Maybe they would. One thing we can do if we can't conscientiously vote for Tom the Harken we can do is to make more of our own money at home, and then they will have to pay their own pensions and bounties and grants-in-aid.

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"Then another thing," said President Newell, "we have facilities right here in Atlanta for manufacturing furniture that no other factory has in the south. In the first place, we have the largest factory in the south, covering more than 100,000 square feet. Our whole plant is modeled in arrangement, in machinery and in character of output after the Grand Rapids factories. In fact, the foreman of our factory is a Grand Rapids man, who has been in the furniture business all his life, and knows it in every detail. Moreover, our plant is perfectly new, and is furnished with the latest modern appliances. It is situated at the corner of King street and the Georgia railroad, right in the heart of the city, and is very convenient to the public. Then again, our factory is the only one in the south that runs a dry kiln in connection with it.

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By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by

the remarkable cures it has accomplished,

has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar

medicine for this disease. If you suffer from

scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Every spring my wife and children have

been troubled with scrofula, my little boy,

three years old, being a terrible sufferer.

Last spring he was one mass of sores from

head to foot. We took Hood's Sarsaparilla,

and all have been cured of the scrofula. My

little boy is entirely free from sores, and all

four of my children look bright and healthy."

W. B. ATHENIR, Passaic City, N. J.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

Grand Excursion to all

points in Arkansas and

Texas. One fare for the

round trip. Tickets will

be placed on sale July

29th, 30th and 31st; good

for 30 days, with stop-

over privileges. For fur-

ther information, write to

or call on either of the

undersigned agents:

Chas. B. Walker,

J. H. Latimer,

J. W. Hicks,

Fred. D. Bush,

General Excursion Agts.,

Atlanta, Ga.

PRINTING PRESSES,

TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.

Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices

LIBERAL TERMS!

SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.

34 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

We sell the "Constitution" and refer to them

177.

We had soldiers.

Every rebel must have made

## Extraordinary.

Do not class Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with the ordinary so-called blood remedies—sarsaparilla, mercury, potash, and thousand dose for a shilling compound, with which the country is flooded. S. S. S. contains none of the inherent substances, neither any mineral or poison whatever. It is a simple, vegetable compound, but so powerful a blood remedy that it never fails on a curable case.

## Baby Cured.

My baby had the worst case of Catarrh that I ever saw a small child afflicted with. The nasal discharge was very large and very offensive. Having some personal knowledge of the curative properties of S. S. S., I gave the baby a course of S. S. S., using nothing else. In a short time the discharge from the nose stopped, and the Catarrh was cured entirely and permanently, as there has been no return of since.

DAVID ZARTMAN,

May 10, 1890.

Treatment on Blood and Skin Diseases Mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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## Tetter and Boils.

For years I was afflicted with an aggravated case of Tetter. I tried lotions, salves, soaps and other outward applications, without any beneficial results. In addition to the Tetter Boils commenced breaking out all over my body, causing me so much pain that I had to quit work and go to bed. I then decided that I had started wrong, and instead of using external treatment, I ought to go to the seat of the disease and purify my blood, as it was obviously bad blood that caused both the Tetter and the Boils. I took several blood purifiers without any good effects. About the time my case was declared incurable I commenced taking S. S. S. In a few weeks the Tetter was cured, and one by one the Boils disappeared. This was three years ago, and since then I have been free from any skin eruptions.

My skin is now, and has been for three years, as smooth as any ones. S. S. S. not only cured me of the Tetter and Boils, but also restored my appetite and general health, causing me to increase in weight and improve in every way.

M. S. POLLACK,

May 6, 1890.

## WITH THE MAGAZINISTS

PARNELL ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Captain of the Nancy Lee—Apostle of Education—Telegraphs of the World—Less Land and Better Prices.

The Irish land question stands in the way of home rule; absentee landlordism must be done away with before local self-government can have a fair showing in the English parliament. Therefore the discussion of any measure which attempts to settle the land question is of vital importance. The present attempt at Balfour's land-purchase bill, supported by the tory government. This is what Mr. Parnell criticizes in the North American Review, and the substance of the great Irish leader's article, which is given on this page, will be read with profound interest.

The Captain of the Nancy Lee is a story which typifies a rare, but not unknown character, the woman militiamen—not that they do not militate in every day life—but this is a case of a woman leading in an action at sea.

"The Art of Authorship" is the title of a book which suggests a world of thought, and one may be stirred by this title to thoughts which go much deeper than its author does.

The biography of Pestalozzi, the apostle of education, suggests some thoughts not wholly agreeable to the popular clamor for education, but against fanaticism on the subject.

Bagot, the great English critic and essayist, whose omnivorous mind seems almost like Bacon's, have claimed all knowledge for his province, has left a great monument in his works, a late edition of which is noticed on this page.

Parnell on the Irish Land Bill.

It is admitted that absentee landlordism stands in the way of home rule in Ireland, and English statesmen of both the leading parties are trying to pass a measure that will settle the land question.

Mr. Gladstone has tried his hand but failed to pass a measure, and now the tory government is trying to put through the Balfour bill. There is little likelihood that it will succeed, for it has the united opposition of the Irish party and the Gladstonians.

Mr. Parnell goes so far as to call it a "dishonest bill." His reasons for the use of that term are given briefly in the North American Review for June, and he states them with force.

## The Apostle of Education.

The last issue of Appleton's international educational series is a biography of Pestalozzi by the Baron De Guimphs, translated by an Englishman named J. Russell, who holds a position in University College, London. This is said to be the best life of Pestalozzi, and Russell's is an excellent translation of the biographer's work.

Pestalozzi was a citizen of the Swiss republic, and a son of an Italian family which went to Zurich in the sixteenth century. Over a hundred years ago he began to preach education for the masses, and for half a century his self-effuting efforts continued in that direction.

"In him," says the biographer, "the lion and the lamb were united." He was a man of great talents, with a child-like trust that often led him astray.

Pestalozzi's ideas of education were far ahead of his time, and for that reason he died without the need of success, though posterity has raised a memorial to him. The editor says in his preface:

"The name of Pestalozzi is forever dear to the hearts of all men. He is the first to teach us that the doctrine that an people should be educated for the sake of the state is the one good gift to give all, whether rich or poor. The fact that all human beings, whether favorites of fortune or otherwise, rejoice in whatever good comes to man because of his nature, and, independent of all accidents of birth or circumstances, makes secure this affectionate regard of all men for the hero of Pestalozzi's life."

"After the death of Pestalozzi, the movement proposed to be held is held by persons who, if they purchased, would not rightly come within the description of occupying owners or peasant proprietors. These men each occupy several large farms, and do not reside upon any of them. They use them simply as large grazing grounds for cattle, employing no labor and nothing more, than in them. Three-fourths of Germany are in the fashion; at least one-third of Munster, and probably one-fourth of Leinster as well. Why, I ask, should such gentlemen graziers absorb much of the money and credit available for the settlement of the Irish land question, while the small and average-sized occupying tenants are let to the ground without any chance of obtaining the fruits of their holdings? It is not for the advantage of the graziers and the gentry men that the flag of the land was unfurled at Irishtown in 1879. By eliminating this class we make a further large and material reduction in the size of the question and the amount of money necessary for its solution."

"Then, again, another abuse which has crept into the working of these land purchase measures is that the landlords have in many cases divided their home-farms, and demesnes among beggars, created out of sons, sons-in-laws, half-brothers, etc., to whom they have sold at inflated prices. All this shows that the principle of land purchase has been degraded into land jobbing, and that the resources which, if disbanded, might be available for the settlement of the question, are being scandalously misused, while the question is still unsolved. It is conceded on all side that thirty-three millions of pounds sterling is the utmost extent of the further sum that the British tax-payer is ever likely to be induced to guarantee for land purchase in Ireland, and that, if this sum is exhausted, there will be no further credit for the tory party. It becomes, then, of vital importance that this amount should be disbanded; that it should be used for the purpose of creating an occupying ownership or peasant proprietor for the settlement of that portion of the Irish land question which presses, and which should not be trifled with, and jobbed away, and used in transactions which will not bear the slightest scrutiny."

He also avers that there is favoritism in the purchases, and quotes the returns up to the end of the year 1888, to show that under the Ashbourne act, 530 owners of lands sold their estates to their tenants, necessitating a total advance by the government of £3,732,000, and that of these, 1,000 were sold, thirty-four walked off with 22,250,000 or in other words, six out of every hundred got away with fifty-seven per cent of the whole purchase money.

Mr. Parnell gives a table showing how the money went.

There are some of the names of these thirty-four landlords and the amounts they have received:

The Duke of Argyll	£267,000
Sir Victor E. Brooke	186,000
Sir Thomas Lennard	186,000
The Salter's Company	239,000
The Skinners' Company	118,000
The Marquess of Waterford	103,000
The Marquis of Bath	290,000
Mr. George Lane Fox	67,000
The Duke of Wellington	254,000
The Earl of Nottingham	31,000
Lord Ashbourne	10,000
Mr. Anthony Strong Hussey	53,000
Earl St. Vincent	39,000
Lord Castletown	10,000
Lord Kilmaine	63,000
Lord Ardilaun	8,000

These amounts are taken in round numbers, but some of these landlords have since received a good deal more, as the particulars of sales that have been made before parliament only reach as far as December, 1888. Nine of these have been £1,500,000, or 42 per cent of the whole.

"It, therefore, the provisions of this bill are to be carried out in a similar way to that which has been adopted under the previous acts, by the payment of £40,000,000 have been spent, four hundred and ten acres, in Denmark and Sweden, and Norway, 13 cents for 10 words; and 1-3 cents for each additional word; in Ecuador, 20 cents for 10; in Egypt, 49.6 for 10 words; in Germany, 1.4 cents per word; in the United Kingdom, sixpence for 12 words; in the Cape colonies, one shilling for 10 words, and sixpence for each additional five words or

and who, at least, have spent their rents on their estates and among their neighbors.

"I now come to an objection which is a very strong one—so strong, indeed, that I should not be surprised if its soundness obtained recognition before the passage of the bill through committee. I refer to the hypothesis as a counter-guarantee, as it stands, upon the part of the new owners, of the amount to be paid by parliament for certain defined local purposes in Ireland in aid of local rates. This comprehends, amongst others, the imperial contribution for medical comforts to the poor, for education, the maintenance of lunatics, and the like. Upon all these violent demands to be laid, if there were no effect on the part of the large absentee graziers above all, in the payment of their instalments; and the fever-stricken peasant in his unsanitary cottage in Connemara is to go without quinine, in order that the happy owner of many large grazing farms may gain a reduction of 30 per cent, and avoid the payment of this reduced amount to the state. Again, the imperial contributions for local purposes are considerable sums of money which have been given in the case of England and Scotland to the county councils recently established by law, to spend as they please. These amounts are to be detained as a guarantee to the British tax-payer against possible default on the part of the new owners, while no sort of control over the terms of purchase is to be given either now or hereafter to the Irish local authorities."

About the worst feature, and one which will astonish Americans who are in the habit of trading as we please, is the influence of connection upon the tenants.

"I am sorry to say a consideration which has, perhaps, influenced us largely in arriving else in the adoption of our policy in reference to these land-purchase proposals of the government," says Mr. Parnell. "I allude to the existence of coercion in Ireland, which renders it impossible for the tenants to contract freely with their landlords in arranging the terms of sale. We agreed, to the passage of the Ashbourne act, 1881, that there was no coercion, but on the contrary, public declarations from Lord Salisbury, the present prime minister, and Lord Carnarvon, the then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, against any recourse to such procedure. Land-purchase under these circumstances might have had a chance of working fairly to both sides. But his passage of the coercion act in 1881, rendering power all combination in connection with the part of the tenants, while it also forbids the offering of any advice to them, has changed all this, and the tenant with a load of arrears hanging over his head is helpless, and compelled to take any terms of purchase offered to him by his landlord, who presents a writ of eviction with the one hand and an ultimatum with the other."

Now he prophesies that this will come to an end within a few years, because the arable land of the country is nearly exhausted.

He adopts the public land commission's estimate of the remaining available land for agricultural farms as follows:

Timber lands.....	85,000,000 acres.
Land by water (to be largely increased by better drainage).....	5,529,000 "
Mountain land (subject to a large increase by new discoveries).....	64,800,000 "
Arable lands in northern states and territories.....	17,800,000 "
Lands in southern states, surveyed and unsurveyed.....	25,585,000 "
Irrigable lands, being the lands which can be irrigated from the rivers, streams, and lakes.....	30,000,000 "

The remainder, pasture, grazing, desert and other lands useless for agricultural purposes, or lacking water or soil, including remainder of lands likely to be segregated for private use, grants, reservations, and lands in military reservations, including also surveyed area of the Indian territory, viz., 17,159,000 acres..... 600,701,222 "

He analyzes this estimate to show that of the public domain unoccupied in 1880, there were then some 100,000,000 acres which might be included under the designation arable, and made up as follows:

8,000,000 " in mountainous areas.
8,000,000 " of irrigable lands.
17,000,000 " in Indian territory.
25,000,000 " of surrendered railway grants and Indian and military reservations.

100,800,000 acres total.

"Since 1880, more than 60,000,000 acres of these arable lands have been occupied and largely brought into use, and the only incalculable amount of unoccupied land, or land of water or soil, including remainder of lands likely to be segregated for private use, grants, reservations, and lands in military reservations, including also surveyed area of the Indian territory, viz., 17,159,000 acres..... 600,701,222 "

He therefore holds that, before approaching the purchase question, it is necessary that the land act of 1881 should be so amended as to secure the tenant's improvements from the infliction of rent. Under the bill as it stands, the landlord is entitled to ask the tenant to pay him twenty years' rent, and for that reason he died without the need of success, though posterity has raised a memorial to him. The editor says in his preface:

"The name of Pestalozzi is forever dear to the hearts of all men. He is the first to teach us that the doctrine that an people should be educated for the sake of the state is the one good gift to give all, whether rich or poor. The fact that all human beings, whether favorites of fortune or otherwise, rejoice in whatever good comes to man because of his nature, and, independent of all accidents of birth or circumstances, makes secure this affectionate regard of all men for the hero of Pestalozzi's life."

"After the death of Pestalozzi, the movement proposed to be held is held by persons who, if they purchased, would not rightly come within the description of occupying owners or peasant proprietors. These men each occupy several large farms, and do not reside upon any of them. They use them simply as large grazing grounds for cattle, employing no labor and nothing more, than in them. Three-fourths of Germany are in the fashion; at least one-third of Munster, and probably one-fourth of Leinster as well. Why, I ask, should such gentlemen graziers absorb much of the money and credit available for the settlement of the Irish land question, while the small and average-sized occupying tenants are let to the ground without any chance of obtaining the fruits of their holdings? It is not for the advantage of the graziers and the gentry men that the flag of the land was unfurled at Irishtown in 1879. By eliminating this class we make a further large and material reduction in the size of the question and the amount of money necessary for its solution."

"Then, again, another abuse which has crept into the working of these land purchase measures is that the landlords have in many cases divided their home-farms, and demesnes among beggars, created out of sons, sons-in-laws, half-brothers, etc., to whom they have sold at inflated prices. All this shows that the principle of land purchase has been degraded into land jobbing, and that the resources which, if disbanded, might be available for the settlement of the question, are being scandalously misused, while the question is still unsolved. It is conceded on all side that thirty-three millions of pounds sterling is the utmost extent of the further sum that the British tax-payer is ever likely to be induced to guarantee for land purchase in Ireland, and that, if this sum is exhausted, there will be no further credit for the tory party. It becomes, then, of vital importance that this amount should be disbanded; that it should be used for the purpose of creating an occupying ownership or peasant proprietor for the settlement of that portion of the Irish land question which presses, and which should not be trifled with, and jobbed away, and used in transactions which will not bear the slightest scrutiny."

He also avers that there is favoritism in the purchases, and quotes the returns up to the end of the year 1888, to show that under the Ashbourne act, 530 owners of lands sold their estates to their tenants, necessitating a total advance by the government of £3,732,000, and that of these, 1,000 were sold, thirty-four walked off with 22,250,000 or in other words, six out of every hundred got away with fifty-seven per cent of the whole purchase money.

Mr. Parnell gives a table showing how the money went.

The Duke of Argyll	£267,000
Sir Victor E. Brooke	186,000
Sir Thomas Lennard	186,000
The Salter's Company	239,000
The Skinners' Company	118,000
The Marquess of Waterford	103,000
The Marquis of Bath	290,000
Mr. George Lane Fox	67,000
The Duke of Wellington	254,000
The Earl of Nottingham	31,000
Lord Ashbourne	10,000
Mr. Anthony Strong Hussey	53,000
Earl St. Vincent	39,000
Lord Castletown	10,000
Lord Kilmaine	63,000
Lord Ardilaun	8,000

These amounts are taken in round numbers, but some of these landlords have since received a good deal more, as the particulars of sales that have been made before parliament only reach as far as December, 1888. Nine of these have been £1,500,000, or 42 per cent of the whole.

"It, therefore, the provisions of this bill are to be carried out in a similar way to that which has been adopted under the previous acts, by the payment of £40,000,000 have been spent, four hundred and ten acres, in Denmark and Sweden, and Norway, 13 cents for 10 words; and 1-3 cents for each additional word; in Ecuador, 20 cents for 10;

in Egypt, 49.6 for 10 words; in Germany, 1.4 cents per word; in the United Kingdom, sixpence for 12 words; in the Cape colonies, one shilling for 10 words, and sixpence for each additional five words or

part thereof; in Guatemala, 25 cents for 10 words, exclusive of the address; in Honduras, 25 cents for 10 Spanish words; in Italy, 20 cents for 15 words, and one cent for each additional word; in Japan, four cents per word, including the address and signature; in Portugal, five cents for the first word, and one cent for each additional word; in Roumania, 1.56 cents per word; in Switzerland, 1.00 cent for 10 words; in Turkey, two to four cents per word; and in Venezuela, 20 cents for 12 words. In New Zealand messages are classified as urgent, ordinary and delayed, the rates being respectively two shillings, one shilling, and sixpence per word, with a half-penny for each additional word.

"In mileage, relative number of offices, popular use of the telegraph, and cost of sending a message, we are not in advance of leading countries, and we are even behind some of the inferior ones. Within the years 1870-89 the increase in population in England has been about 10 per cent, the increase in the number of letters sent, 20 per cent, and the increase in the number of telegrams 455 per cent.

In the United States in the same time the increase in population has been fifty per cent, and the increase in the number of messages 380 per cent. The ratio of increase of population to that of messages is 1.25 to 1.05. The increase in population to that of telegrams is 1.25 to 1.05. The increase in population to that of letters is 1.25 to 1.05. The increase in population to that of telegrams is 1.25 to 1.05.

Another point of vast importance is the increasing competition abroad. For wheat and rice India, with its vast undeveloped domain, bids fair to supplant us in the European markets.

Then think of the vast Congo basin, which Professor Dupont, an eminent scientific authority, fresh from that region, says is destined to be the granary of the world.

Mr. Davis also underestimates the effect of intensive culture. Every body knows how farms are tilled in a new and rich country like Texas or the western prairies. Nature is lavish and man is wasteful.

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Another point

## WITH THE MAGAZINISTS

PARNELL ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Captain of the Nancy Lee—Apostle of Education—Telegraphs of the World—Less Land and Better Prices.

The Irish land question stands in the way of home rule; absentee landlordism must be done away with before local self-government can have a fair showing in the English parliament. Therefore the discussion of any measure which attempts to settle the land question is of vital importance. The present attempt is Balfour's land-purchase bill, supported by the tory government. This is what Mr. Parnell criticizes in the North American Review, and the substance of the great Irish leader's article, which is given on this page, will be read with profound interest.

The Captain of the Nancy Lee is a story which typifies a rare, but not unknown character, the woman militant—not that they do not militate in every day life—but this is a case of a woman leading in action at sea.

"The Art of Authorship" is the title of a book which suggests a world of thought, and one may be stirred by this title to thoughts which go much deeper than its author does.

The Biography of Pestalozzi, the apostle of education, suggests some thoughts not wholly agreeable to the popular clamor for education, not thoughts against education, but against fanaticism on the subject.

Bagehot, the great English critic and essayist, whose omnivorous mind seems almost like Bacon's to have claimed all knowledge for his province, has left a great monument in his works a late edition of which is noticed on this page.

Parnell on the Irish Land Bill.

It is admitted that absentee landlordism stands in the way of home rule in Ireland, and English statesmen of both the leading parties are trying to pass a measure that will settle the land question.

Mr. Gladstone has tried his hand but failed to pass a measure, and now the tory government is trying to put through the Balfour bill. There is little likelihood that it will succeed, for it has the united opposition of the Irish party and the Gladstonians.

Mr. Parnell goes so far as to call it a "dismal bill." His reasons for the use of that term are given briefly in the North American Review for June, and he states them with force.

"I have said that the measure is insufficient for its purpose," says he. "Pretending to be a great solution of the land question, it will not, at the outside, reach more than one out of every four of the Irish tenants, and there will be no guarantee that the remaining three-quarters will be enabled to enjoy the benefits of land-purchase at the expense of the state, since they have neither the status of occupying nor of agricultural tenants. According to the method adopted and the scale of prices given, up to the present under the operation of the previous enactments, it is to take, as stated in debate upon the second reading of the bill, twenty-five thousand and statement were not contradicted—nearly of one hundred and sixty-six millions of pounds sterling in order to enable all the Irish tenants entitled to do so to become the owners of their holdings. These figures show that an occupying ownership, carried out in such a manner, would be an imposition, as the state would never consent to lend the vast sum necessary for the purpose. We therefore hold that, before approaching the purchase question, it is necessary that the land act of 1881 should be so amended as to secure the tenant's improvements from the infliction of fine. Until the bill as it stands, the landlord is entitled to ask the tenant to pay for his own purchase on the improvements which the tenant himself has made, as well as a similar rate for the landlord's property. By proceeding as I have suggested, first to secure the tenant's improvements from the infliction of fine, we should materially limit the size of the land held by the landlord, the sum involved, and render it much more manageable."

"Again, I claim that a large area of the land proposed to be sold is held by tenants who, if they purchased, would not rightly come within the description of occupying owners or peasant proprietors. These men each occupy several large farms, and do not reside upon them, employing many laborers, while the small and average-sized occupying tenants are left in the lurch, without any chance of obtaining the fee of their holdings. It was not for the advantage of the graziers and the gentry men that the flag of the land was raised at Irtonsham in 1879. By eliminating this class, we shall reduce the size of the question and the amount of money necessary for its solution."

"Then, again, another abuse which has crept into the working of these land purchase measures is that the landlords have in many cases disposed of their home-farms, and demesnes along with the rest of their lands, son-in-laws, bailiffs, etc., to whom they have sold inflated prices. All this shows that the scale of land purchase has been degraded into jobbery, and that the resources which, if abridged, might have been sufficient for the majority of the questions, are being scandalously exploited. While the question is still left unsolved, it is proposed to add to the thirty-three million acres of land, after the utmost extent of the further subdivision, British tax-payer is ever likely to be induced to guarantee for land purchase in Ireland, and, that, when this has been exhausted, there is no further credit for us to look to. It becomes clear, then, of vital importance that this amount should be disbursed; that it should be used for the sole creating an occupying ownership or peasant proprietorship for the settlement of that portion of the Irish land question which presses, and that it should not be frittered away and wasted in transactions which will not bear the slightest scrutiny."

He also points out that there is favoritism in the purchases, and quotes the return up to the end of the year 1888, 530 owners of lands sold their properties to their tenants, necessitating a total sum of £1,500,000, and that of this, £22,231,000, or, in other words, six out of every hundred got away with fifty-seven per cent. Mr. Parnell gives a table showing how the

"There are some of the names of these thirty-four landlords and the amounts they have re-

The Duke of Abercorn..... £267,000  
Sir Victor E. Ponsonby..... 83,000  
Sir Thomas Lennard..... 28,000  
The Salter Company..... 118,000  
The Skinners' Company..... 103,000  
The Marine of Waterford..... 121,000  
The Marquess of Bath..... 67,000  
Mr. George Lane Fox..... 234,000  
The Duke of Norman..... 34,000  
Mr. Andrew Strong Hussey..... 53,000  
Lord Castlereagh..... 39,000  
Lord Kinnane..... 8,000  
Lord Colman..... 8,000

"These sums are taken in round numbers; but some of these landlords have received a good deal more, while the particulars of many that have been paid before parliament may reach as far as December, 1888. Nine of these have taken £1,500,000, or 42 per cent of

"If, therefore, the provisions of this bill are to be carried out in a similar way to that which has been adopted in the previous acts, by the time that £1,500,000 have been spent, two hundred out of the total number of Irish landlords will have received twenty-four per cent of the forty millions. This is not much more, I would commence with the smaller resident owners throughout Ireland; and if any owner is to be favored, I would favor the men who have lived in the country,

and who, at least, have spent their rents on their estates and among their neighbors.

"I now come to an objection which is a very strong one, and which I could not help but be surprised if its soundness obtained recognition before the passage of the bill through committee. I refer to the hypothesis, as a counter-guarantee against default upon the part of the new owners, of the amounts paid by parliament for certain defined local purposes in Ireland in aid of rates. This comprehensive amount, other than the impenetrable contribution for medical comforts to the poor, for education, the maintenance of lunatics and so forth. Upon all these violent hands are to be laid, if there is any default on the part of the large absentee grazier above alluded to in the payment of their instalments; and the farmer, the grazier, and the unprofitable cottager.

Commissioner is to go to work quicker, who he continues to put his racket in, in order that the happy owner of many large grazing farms may obtain a reduction of 30 per cent, and avoid the payment of even this reduced amount to the state. Again, amongst these imperial contributions for local purposes are considerable sums of money which are given gratis from the Exchequer to England and Scotland to the county councils established by law, to spend as they please. These amounts in the case of Ireland are to be detained as a guarantee to the British tax-payer against possible default on the part of the new owners, while the payment over the terms of purchase is to go to the latter now or hereafter to the local authorities."

**Less Land and Better Prices.**

Is the arable land of this country sufficient to sustain its prospective population?

Mr. C. Wood Davis, a western farmer of large experience and one of great originality of thought, has been contributing to the "Forum" a series of articles, in which he undertakes to show that the farmers were not prosperous because farm areas increased much faster than the population of the country, and the production of staple crops largely exceeded consumption. He produced statistics to show that a few decades ago, the farm area, with a certain per capita, about 3.15 acres for every man, woman and child, produced enough for home consumption, after allowing for exports, and in succeeding decades, the area running beyond this pro rata produced more than was needed, lowered prices, and put the farming class into a state of distress.

Now he prophesies that this will come to an end within a few years, because the arable land of the country is nearly exhausted.

He adopts the public land commission's estimate of the remaining available land for additional farms as follows:

Timber lands.....	85,000,000 acres.
Cultivated lands to be largely increased by better classification.....	5,829,000 "
Marshy lands, swamps, bogs, etc., to be increased by new discoveries.....	64,800,000 "
Arabic lands in northern states and territories.....	17,800,000 "
Land in southern states, surveyed and unsurveyed.....	25,885,000 "
Irrigable lands, being the lands which can be irrigated from the present supply of water.....	30,000,000 "

30,701,222 "

An analysis of this estimate will show that of the public domain unoccupied in 1880, there were then some 100,000,000 acres which might be included under the designation arable, and made up as follows:

17,800,000 acres of arable lands in northern states
8,000,000 " of irrigable lands.
17,000,000 " in Indian territory.
28,000,000 " of surrendered railway grants and Indian and military reservations.

100,800,000 acres total.

"The name of Pestalozzi is forever dear to the heart of all mankind. He is the first teacher who announced the doctrine that, in fact, education is the one good gift to give all, whether rich or poor. The fact that all human beings, whether favorites of fortune or otherwise, rejoice in whatever good comes to man because of his nature, and independent of all accidents, forms the chief characteristic of Pestalozzi, the man of the people, the hero of modern pedagogy. Education shall be a real panacea for human ills. It alone goes at the root of human misery. All other giving does not help, because it more or less hinders self-help. Education, intellectual and moral, alone is true self-help. The weaklings of society—the weaklings who yield to temptation and become criminal, the intellectual weaklings who break down before the problems of life and become incapable of insuring themselves and save a surplus of their earnings, but allow themselves to drift along on a bed of sloth and idleness—these weaklings education will furnish a preventive. Their children may be educated in intellect and morals and thrift. It is the paramount duty of society to see to this education, for the sake of the rich as well as the poor; just as society cares for good sewerage and prevents the pestilence which will begin with the slums, but which will spread to the aristocracy. A definite preventing—a spiritual sanitation."

"The 'sanitation idea' is the extreme folly of the educational movement which had in it great wisdom. But the doctrine once accepted that it is the duty of the state to educate the children born within its limits, the doctrine that the state should control all schools and一切教育, has led to this affective regard of all men for the hero of modern pedagogy. Education shall be a real panacea for human ills. It alone goes at the root of human misery. All other giving does not help, because it more or less hinders self-help. Education, intellectual and moral, alone is true self-help. The weaklings of society—the weaklings who yield to temptation and become criminal, the intellectual weaklings who break down before the problems of life and become incapable of insuring themselves and save a surplus of their earnings, but allow themselves to drift along on a bed of sloth and idleness—these weaklings education will furnish a preventive. Their children may be educated in intellect and morals and thrift. It is the paramount duty of society to see to this education, for the sake of the rich as well as the poor; just as society cares for good sewerage and prevents the pestilence which will begin with the slums, but which will spread to the aristocracy. A definite preventing—a spiritual sanitation."

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**SHORT TALKS WITH  
WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE  
UPON TOPICS OF INTEREST.**

The Appearance of Dom Pedro, Brazil.

**SCENE OFF THE COAST OF NORWAY.**

The Recent Phosphate Discoveries in Georgia.

**DISCOVERY OF HORACE BRADLEY.**

Real Estate in Atlanta During the War.

An afternoon in Grant park, spent in the effort to secure shade, brought me into contact with many well-known citizens, each of whom had a story to tell. These talks were so varied in character, covering the field of travel, agricultural science, personal incidents and real estate; the scenes located in many lands; and indicating the cosmopolitan character of Atlanta's population, that I feel sure the speakers will excuse me for giving the readers of THE CONSTITUTION the benefit of what they said.

Dom Pedro, Brazil.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, who has represented the United States in the courts of Europe and South America, in referring to Dom Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, said:

"I saw his majesty, Dom Pedro, for the first time in September, 1887. I was presented to him at the imperial palace as the minister of the United States, and presented my credentials accompanied by a brief speech. The appearance of the emperor was impressive; his physique was magnificent, upwards of six feet in height and finely proportioned; his head large and well developed, and his intellectual face, expressive of generous qualities, gave him a singular air of distinction; he stood in front of the throne and heard my address, which was delivered extempore, with interest. He delivered a brief speech of welcome, expressing his interest in the United States, and his consideration for my personally; I bowed and left the throne-room, passing into another apartment.

"The minister of Spain then presented his credentials.

"Finally the emperor came to me and engaged in friendly conversation. During my residence in Brazil I met the emperor frequently, and conversed with him from time to time in regard to public affairs and upon other subjects. He impressed me as a statesman of high ability, and in sympathy with the spirit of progress which was making such changes in all countries."

"The imperial government was a constitutional one, so far as to give to the people of Brazil as much actual liberty as could be enjoyed under the freest institutions of the world, and the emperor uniformly adhered to the principles of the government in his administration.

"He is a man of fine personal qualities, pleasing manners, blending dignity with warmth in his intercourse with others. He is fond of scientific investigations, and of scholarly taste.

"He has had the greatest admiration for our country and its institutions, and I have conversed with him freely in regard to statesmen and scholars of the United States.

"In the paper which I have prepared in regard to the abolition of slavery, stating the efforts of the government of the south to do so, in reply to a letter addressed to me by Mr. Nabucu, a member of the chamber of deputies, and which produced such excitement in Brazil, the emperor expressed to me his full sympathy with my views."

The emperor, Dom Pedro II, de Alcantara, was born November 2, 1825. Dom Pedro I, his father, died in 1834, and a regency took charge of the government until July, 1841, when his son was crowned. Dom Pedro was married September 14, 1843, to the Princess Theresa, daughter of Francis II, king of the two Sicilies. The emperor's mother was a princess of the imperial family of Austria, a sister of Maria Luisa, who married Napoleon I, his mother from Josephine. So, too, the family of the empress, who has recently died in exile, is one of great distinction: one of her sisters married a son of Charles X, of France, and another was queen of Spain.

Torghatten.

Like a delicious breeze from the coolest recesses of the north pole, came a description of Torghatten from Miss Amelia Roach, who passed last summer beneath the icy heights which fringe the arctic seas.

Said she:

"The sheltered arms of the sea between the rocky, island-skirted coast of Norway and the mainland are called fjords. On account of the various geological changes that have been wrought, the erosive action of water and the transporting power of glaciers, immense mountains have been separated, not by the calm and smiling valleys that rest the eye of the weary traveler, but by the mountain streams, that rushing downward to mingle their turbulent waters with that of the deep blue sea, have gradually widened their channels until now the mountains look out upon each other like unamiable neighbors who have quarreled and wilfully allowed a chasm to yawn between them. In latitude 65 degrees and 24 minutes north, on the island of Torgo, a lone wanderer, Torghatten, dislodged mountain floated calmly upon the bosom of the placid Arctic, rears his majestic head."

Half way up the "Marken Hat" is an aperture and because of its singular appearance and indistinct resemblance to a hat, a giant leper attached itself to it. Lædo, a giant-maid, a robber knight, who is preserved in stone a hundred miles away from Torghatten.

While endeavoring to intercept himself between pursued and pursuer the brother of the maid had his hat pierced by one of the infatuated lover's arrows. Then the sun shone through the aperture, revealing the maiden, as his rays fall upon her backward turned face, the story is never repeated and travelers pass the Arctic circle, where the slightest interest in the Guardian of the Arctic are always regarded with this story handed down from a dim and misty past. In July, when the orange tints of the setting sun are being replaced by the rose color of the rising sun, when Aurora, with her fiery fingers is touching mountain, sea and sky, when it is night and yet it is day, make the ascent of Torghatten.

"The Norsemen's style of boat-building has not changed much, since the Viking roamed the ocean, during the night or night.

A miniature likeness of the ancient vessel glides up to the side of the modern evolution lying in water so smooth as to seem unbroken by a single ripple. A plash of the water as it is cut by the ears, a few quick and dexterous strokes and Torghatten is reached. The hat-maidance, once a leper, and with it faded all recollection of the ill-fated maid. A climb, a "breathing out of perfume" from the sweet-scented flowers, a gradual ascent and behold! one stands within a natural tunnel 375 feet high. The roof is composed of soft, cloudy clouds, rising slowly over the base to mingle with the rosier hue, a silvery stream trickling down the mountain side, a bird scared from his perch by the dipping of the ears flies across the fjord, the fire bends gracefully to and fro, swayed by the breeze, the little brown and white-sailed boats sail on

—on—a venturesome fish darts up out of the water, and suddenly disappears, the sun rises higher—higher, and then—overcome by nature's grandeur I turn around, and looking over the field of purest heat and light, the sun, already raising their heads from the dew by the sun's rays, I see the Nordland, waiting like an anxious mother for the home-coming of her child. The sun resumes his upward course, the good ship disappears from view and becomes a vague, sweet memory of one summer day."

The Recent Phosphate Discoveries.

When I came across Dr. S. H. Hape was engaged in telling about his good fortune on Pointer's island, where a phosphate discovery is about to make him rich.

The importance of the recent discoveries of phosphate rock in Georgia can hardly be overestimated—not really so much for immediate results to the fortunate owners of the property on which these "finds" are made as to the ultimate effect on the commercial fertilizers purchased by almost every farmer.

"Could we but discover a faint deposit from which to derive our potash," said Dr. Hape, "and manufacture from our own iron pyrites the sulphuric acid with which to heat our phosphates, then the south would within her own borders possess all that is necessary to manufacture a perfect fertilizer, viz.: phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen and ammonia. The phosphate rock would yield the phosphoric acid, the calxite the potash and the cotton-seed meal furnish the ammonia or nitrogen. So important are these three constituents to the production of plant food in that the farmer should be protected from the imposition of unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers, Georgia has enacted a stringent law demanding that all fertilizers sold should contain not less than a certain per cent of ammonium potash and one per cent phosphoric acid.

"It is evident, therefore, that if by the discovery of large deposits of phosphate, which is the base of phosphoric acid, the price of that compound could be reduced, the farmer would receive the benefit of such reduction, and an immense sum would be saved to those sons of toil.

"Like all other products, these phosphate rocks vary in quality, some being quite pure and others containing a great percentage of impurities. After being treated with sulphuric acid, it is said that 40 per cent is as low a grade as will pay to treat. While some rock runs as high as 80 per cent, yet 60 per cent is a good paying quality. Of course, certain deposits are more easily mined than others, and the consequent expense attending this work makes a wide margin in different localities as to original cost.

"The abundance of money, low interest, and the general prosperity of the country, in addition to the advantages of Atlanta's climate, position, extensive schools, churches, good hotels, parks, streets, roads, and reliability in all business matters, and the attention to small industries, is the main cause for her prosperity.

"There have been thirty-four new factories, requiring skilled laborers, with ample capital, and all in full blast, established here within the last eighteen months."

With this record it is no wonder that population increases and prices advance.

off his coat and flaps upon a grassy sward leading off from Lake Abana, it may be sure that his tongue is moving even if his body is at rest.

And the subject is sure to be real estate!

"I never heard of a real estate office or agent in Atlanta before the war," said he. "The late Marcus A. Bell was a dealer in wild lands, and occasionally sold property in the city for a commission, but no regular office. I opened the first real estate office in 1865, and commenced sub-dividing and selling at auction. Wallace & Fowler and Bell & Hammond commenced the same kind of trade in 1869 or 1870. Now the agents are too numerous to catalogue.

"There were no noted or large deals, nothing but the regular demand for business home lots before the war. Richard Peters bought land lot No. 49 and No. 80 at \$5 and \$10 per acre. I bought one acre and a four-room house, and paid \$1,500, sold it in 1869, and bought twenty acres and a six-room house, where I now live, at \$3,500. I was offered by Dr. B. F. Bonar twenty acres, bounded now by Gleno and Windsor streets, at \$30 per acre. I bought forty acres in land-lot 140, near West 16th century, on the Georgia and Western, \$20 per acre, and declined the balance at the same price (160 acres), which is now selling at \$20,000 per acre.

"The opportunity for making fortunes were abundant, but the old tune about 'high sights' coming regularly advanced for business persons, and especially for the real estate market. It takes more capital to handle it now, but still there are 'millions' in it. The demand has been great for the last eighteen months. Much attention has been given to suburban tracts. The rapid transit has been the main factor in this direction.

"Our property is also in great demand, and will still advance. Business interests demand it."

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The Choice of a Mother.

Among those noble women of Atlanta who find time for deeds of charity, there is no one better known than Mrs. L. B. Nelson, whose work in behalf of the Home for the Friendless has given her name prominence. Mrs. Nelson knows of many incidents in which the hand of Christian endeavor has snatched precious souls out of the "slough of despond." One incident she consents to lay before the readers of THE CONSTITUTION:

"As the calxite from which the potash is largely obtained, we believe no deposit exists in this county, that salt being all obtained from the Gulf of Mexico. However, we do not wish to attach it in other form, and are not entirely dependent on it for a complete fertilizer. The cotton-seed meal, as obtained from the oil mills, fills, we believe, the requirements of all that is desired, in order that nitrogen or ammonia may be up to the required standard."

"It is, therefore, certainly a matter of con-

sideration that we can produce two or three elements of our present popular commercial fertilizers at home, and measurably be independent of high tariffs and trust combinations."

When considered in the matter of dollars and cents, the saving of four dollars per ton, would benefit the farmers of the state to the amount of at least one million dollars, basing as we do at the sale of 250,000 tons, which seems approximately near the exact figures.

The Discovery of Horace Bradley.

Captain William M. Bray had penetrated one of the thickest jungles in the park. He was not only endeavoring to secure a cool spot for an hour's rest, but immunity as well from the many pretty girls who wanted his support as member of the teachers' committee of the city board of education.

"The chief talent of a teacher," said he, while discussing the capability of an applicant, "is a thorough knowledge of human nature. Every child born has a talent, and it is the province of the true teacher to discover it, and having discovered it, to cultivate it."

"A example of this, I said to him, was the boy who had a talent for drawing. I had seen him draw, and then devote the rest of your time to art, was my advice. He took my advice, and is today a credit to his profession, while a different policy, by driving him into other studies, would have made his life a failure."

"If you could see the happy faces of those

two children, the one a little boy who walks our streets, the other a little woman who walks our streets, bringing sunshine to a lonely home, any misgivings ever felt as to the wisdom of saving the children would disappear, and you would bid God-speed to those who are trying to carry on their conscientious convictions and pray for the homeless ones, a true heart surrounded by an atmosphere of purity and glad joy."

P. J. Moran.

Medical Enthusiasm.

Some physicians, noticing the excellent tones antiperiodic and antipyretic properties of Smith's Tonic Syrup, have endeavored to ascertain its value.

"I am sorry to say that the proprietors of this valuable remedy have been led to believe that if they made the secret of their cure public, they would be exposed to the world, and that it would be taken advantage of by others."

"Then came the question of new homes.

Two applications came in, one from a childless home, the other from one consecrated by a deep grief, the loss of all their children. Satisfactory arrangements were made, and immediately the blessing of the Good Father. I placed each on the altar of the new mother. After a year had passed I fulfilled a promise made in one case and arranged a meeting of the child and the two mothers. The little one was asked with which she would go. For a moment she stood irresolute, as though a great burden had been thrust upon her, then, clasping her arms around the neck of the new mother, she said, "Don't tell me I should never leave you?"

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Dr. C. D. Crowley will sell at reduced rates his

furniture, which is nearly new. Bed-room sets,

dining-room sets and parlor furniture; also a lot of school furniture. Apply at 26 Capitol avenue, 6-19-42.

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Mrs. C. D. Crowley will sell at reduced rates her

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Ladies' Fine Stationery

at Thornton's.

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W. F. Parkhurst.

Accountant and Auditor. Examiner. Partner-

ship and Corporation settlements. Same as

Arbitrator, also Notary Public. Surgical Investi-

gations, 6-13-12.

The New Fast Line to the World's Fair.

When you have occasion to visit Chicago see

that your ticket read via the Monon route, from either Louisville or Cincinnati, and your comfort

and convenience.</

## THE WORK THEY DO IN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

### FULTON COUNTY ASSOCIATION

And the History of its Growth  
From the Beginning.

### A FEW PROMINENT WORKERS.

And a Tribute to the Many Others  
Who Have Helped.

Never were the Sunday-schools of Fulton county more prosperous than now.

Never were they so united to the great and good work before them, and never more enthusiastic and happy in the perpetration of it than at the present time, and the ensuing year promises to close with a record, such as has never been known to the history of the association.

The growth of the association has been steady and substantial.

Having always been fortunate in receiving systematic and wholesome direction at the hands of good and efficient officers, the schools have with a common spirit moved forward with rapid and certain strides to that high degree of prosperity which crowns their history today.

There are at present one hundred schools in the Fulton county Sunday-School association, within which fully eight thousand scholars are found each Sabbath meeting with their respective schools and in their respective classes.

There are two thousand scholars who are members of the association, thus making the number of Sunday-school scholars in the county ten thousand.

President A. B. Carrier and the executive committee have adopted a plan of government that will make every school in the county a part of the association.

A system of promotion in the classes, in the schools, and in the districts of the county is such as gives each school an equal chance, regardless of its number of pupils, the rule governing the promotion being based on the attendance of the scholars.

A new paper has traced the career of Mr. Green in Sunday-school matters thus:

"From the little boy at the foot of the child's catechism class he has risen, step by step, through local, county and state Sunday-school associations, until he has turned all the big boys down, and is the head of the association today. Georgians are proud of him. He is a student of life, with no deceptive or covetous desires hidden within his bosom. Like the true Christian that he is, the work he is engaged in is one of love, for no man who lives in a web of business engagements from year to year would devote his time to Sunday-school work if not prompted by a love to bring the little wanderers to Jesus."

President Green is now forty-four years old and has been a member of the Sunday-school since he was seven years old.

He is a member of the First Baptist church, is chairman of the board of deacons, chairman of the mission committee, treasurer of the church, teacher in the Sunday-school, member of the state board of Georgia, also a member of the state board of missions and of the Southern Baptist convention, and fills other positions in church and religious work that could be mentioned.

President A. B. Carrier.

President Carrier, the officer who now has charge of the Fulton County Sunday-School association, is a veteran in the service having been continually engaged in the Sunday-school business for thirty-two years, entering as an official apprentice at the age of twelve as secretary of a Sunday-school. He is a mem-

ber of the Gilead camp-ground, Thomas Moore, the father of the Fulton County Sunday-School association, introduced a resolution before the meeting providing for the organization of the association.

In 1860 another meeting was held, looking towards the formation of the association.

It was not until 1863, however, before a convention of six persons gathered at the residence of Mr. Moore, and took definite action in the matter by electing him superintendent of the work of organizing. He was sent to the state of Georgia, in the northern half of the country, and secured a convention of delegates from each school, which was held September 27th, 1863, at Harris church.

Here the association was organized with the election of Mr. Thomas Moore, as first president.

He held office five years, and starting with three schools, he increased the number to twenty-eight before his term of office ended. Since that time Mr. Moore has always been an important officer with the association, having served as vice-president several times. As delegate in 1876, he introduced a resolution inviting the International convention to come to Georgia, which was adopted. He was sent north as a delegate to the meeting, and the perfect organization of the International association, and to get the delegates to come to Georgia.

The convention was held in 1878 at the First Baptist church in Atlanta, and was a great meeting of Sunday-school workers.

It was not until 1883, however, before the entire state was stirred with the excitement and success of the convention, and in the closing day of the convention, which was children's day brought hundreds and thousands of people from every section of Georgia to Oglethorpe park.

Mr. Moore was quickly elected as one of the most popular men in the state, and in 1883 he was again elected president of the association.

During his term of office he organized the county into districts, a division which has marked an era in the life and growth of the schools.

He was elected a delegate to each international convention since the organization of the association, and was appointed on the national special committee at Toronto.

Perhaps, the name is one more praise for their unwavering interest in the association than to the first president, Mr. Thomas Moore.

President J. C. Courtney.

In 1887 Mr. J. C. Courtney was elected president of the association, and served a term of two years.

He was chosen a member of the executive

committee of the state association, and a superintendent of a local school for several years.

He has been active on committees, enthusiastic and progressive in every work entrusted to his care.

President Howard Van Epps.

Among the Sunday-school workers of Atlanta and the officers who have directed so nobly the Fulton county association of Sunday-schools, Judge Howard Van Epps stands among the foremost.

Noted for his able addresses before the schools in the past, universally admired for his undying faith and efforts for the schools, and loved alike by scholar and teacher, he holds a place in the hearts of the schools that will endure.

His eloquent address before the convention of county schools in 1870, is still fresh in the

conventions, one of the newspapers in its account of the meeting said of him:

"Mr. Courtney is a member of the executive committee of the International Sunday-School association, and has been an honor to his state, the cause he represented and the association to which he belonged. He has attended its councils for years, having visited London and almost every seat of the conventions, and as a member has ridden in the world-wide movement for the good of all, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom."

He has been the faithful secretary of the State Sunday-School association for more than eight years, the efficient superintendent of First Church Sunday-school, of Atlanta, for a long time, and besides these, Mr. Courtney has been an efficient officer and active worker in the Fulton County Sunday-School association for nearly twenty years.

President John M. Green.

Mr. John M. Green, who has held several prominent offices among the Sunday-school associations of Georgia and Fulton county,

for nearly twenty years.

President J. C. Kimball.

Here is another great Sunday-school worker.

Mr. Kimball has been an officer of the state association for thirteen years, and a superintendent for about fifteen years.

He has been engaged in Sunday-school work all his life, and has won praise from every

minds of those who heard it and has been as seed sown in a fertile soil."

Judge Van Epps was elected president of the Fulton county Sunday-School association in 1889, and served until last month.

His work was such as has greatly advanced the association and the schools, and his name will always command the warmest admiration from the scholars all over the county.

He is now president of Georgia State Union Church Sunday-school, president of the Fulton County Sunday-School association, and is treasurer of the State Sunday-School association, having been elected to that position at Brunswick one year ago, and was re-elected for another twenty years.

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# IT WILL PAY EVERYBODY TO READ THIS.

## THE LAST WEEK BEFORE TAKING STOCK!

We have honestly, faithfully and energetically worked for three weeks, doing our best to reduce our enormous stock, and we have reduced every department wonderfully, trade being equal to our expectations. NOW, FOR THE LAST WEEK, we are going to give to the retail trade what we have always given to the country merchants, and that is every article in the house at a nominal figure regardless of value, that we can't take as new goods in making our July inventory. The immense trade during the season has reduced the stock and left stacks of odds and ends as well as remnants and short lengths. Also we find hundreds of articles worthless to us because they are never shown to the trade; not having a full line, they have been laid aside. WE HAVE THEM ALL RESURRECTED THIS WEEK, and placed on the center tables, plainly marked in figures, so any school girl can buy her dress without even the aid of a salesman. No regard is paid to value or former price. A determination to clear the whole lot by the first of July is our only object.

**READ THE LIST.** Silk in short lengths from one to fifteen yards. We have accumulated such immense piles of them that we are determined to let them go at 25 and 50 cents yard for beautiful China Silks, and any and all will be sold this week to close the lot, and Trimming Silks, Bands, Galloons, Laces and Fas-

sementers, all to go to make the work complete.

**GRENAINES** at fabulous low prices to help clear the lot. No limit on Short Lengths. Some worth \$1 and \$2 per yard will be marked in plain figures at 50c, 75c and \$1 per yard, in lengths from 3 to 12 yards. **IMPORTED WOOL COMBINATION SUITS.** Every Suit first-class, and we have only 28 left, and they are marked regardless of cost or value, and we are going to sell the last one. \$7.50, \$10 and \$15 will buy suits worth \$20 and \$35. Wool Short Lengths will only have to be seen to touch the pulse of the most conservative buyer. Each piece is plainly marked, with number of yards and price in plain figures, so each customer can select without the aid of a salesman. Never in the history of Atlanta has fine Imported Woolens that are not only beautiful, but new and stylish, been thrown on the market at a genuine forced sale before. \$2.50 will get a fine Camel's Hair Skirt for a lady, and \$1 will get an imported fabric for a child's dress. To see the great pile of these goods is to appreciate why we are so determined to clear them out. We simply have no desire, if we had the room to keep them, and they must go this week--price is no object.

**HOSIERY**--Everybody knows that for some time we have been sole agents for the Clean, Fast Hosiery Co.'s goods. We have done well with them, but we got left on other brands then on hand. Goods that are worse than useless and simply worthless to us as they are, never shown, take up valuable room. We have resurrected more of these goods than we honestly thought possible, and with a determination to sell the last piece without limit as to price, we have thrown away the boxes and put them in small lots for so much for the lot. Infants' colored goods worth 25c to 35c, are marked 6 pair for 25c, and children's long Hose 4 pair for 25c up. Ladies', Misses', Boys', Men's, all to go at prices to give to the trade what we have always given to country merchants. These goods can't last but a day or two, as they will be taken up in immense quantities. Remember they are the very best weaves of the kind--Black, Plain and Fancy Cotton and Lisle Thread.

**PARASOLS**--In colors and blacks; goods brought from last summer stock; not considered the latest, but are used and in favor by many. The makes are the best, covers of good silk and will go at \$1.00 and \$1.50 each, regardless of former value or price.

## EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCHED SKIRTINGS.

Fresh, new and beautiful imported goods marked at exactly cost to go in this clearing out sale. All the widths in Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Suitings are represented, and we will, if possible, sell the last piece. Take your choice at actual cost.

**OUR ONLY OBJECT** is to clear out everything possible to facilitate invoicing on July 1st. Our stock is too large for the summer months, and while the goods are clean and first-class we are going to let them go, and not wait when we will be forced to send them to auction. So now is the opportunity of 1890 for real intrinsic value at prices never heard of in the land. Don't forget that to make a selection you will have to be on time, as goods of this kind have never before been offered at a forced sale at prices that we have marked for this week. They will be taken up rapidly, as it will pay any merchant to come to Atlanta from other cities for this purpose, or it will richly pay any lady to pay her way 100 miles to examine the quality and make her selections in these goods this week.

## NOTHING EXCHANGED OR TAKEN BACK.

We will not have the time to exchange or take back, or to send out to be examined, nor to give a sample. Please do not send for samples nor ask an exchange, as we are positively going to let them go regardless of value to make a clean, perfect job of our Spring Cleaning or Clearing Out Sale.

# CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

LIZBETH.

By Paul Grant.

Written for The Constitution.  
It was court day in Clayton. Court day is a great event in a small country town. The farriers came in for miles around. The courthouse square was full of horses tethered to the long rack erected for their benefit, while their owners stood about in groups, talking "craps," stock, law-suits and all the gossip of rural life; talking, chewing, expectorating, and some of them drinking, and, after drinking, fighting.

Farmer Norton stood before the court-house steps, talking to a neighbor from across the county, "I hear tell, Mr. Norton," said the "cross-country neighbor, "t'le yo' hav been or improvin' yer stock, en hev been a-buyin' some new cattle."

"So I hev," said the well-to-do farmer, "en I wish you could see my Poll, my new heifer -- why she gives a mattr uv a blue bucket er milk! En she but er two year-old!"

The neighbor shook his head doubtfully.

"Do ye doubt me? Well, ask Frank Miller; he's seen Lizbeth a-milkin' her. Hero, Frank, come yer."

The witness thus sighted appeared quite promptly. He was a young man of twenty-five. He was also a farmer, and had been "keepin' comp'ny" with Lizbeth for so year, and was now her accepted lover. So he cheerfully gave in his testimony to the excellence of the young heifer.

"Er blue bucket er milk," quoth the cross-country neighbor, "is er powerful matter for a young heif."

"But she gin hit," interrupted the farmer.

"I'se some punkins," interrupted Frank Miller in his turn.

"She certainly do eat a power er them do it," said the doubter.

"I tell ye, she's some punkins!" repeated Miller, laughing.

"Which is more'n ya air," said a skeptical neighbor.

Frank Miller gazed on them, dumb from amazement.

"En I do solemnly arrest you," said the farmer.

"I tell ye, she's some punkins!" repeated Miller, laughing.

"Which is more'n ya air," said a dark, chunkily-built young man, approaching Miller as he spoke. He was laboring under the combined influence of bad liquor and jealousy begotten of a disappointed passion, for he was a rejected suitor of Lizbeth's, and he now stood ready to pick a quarrel on the slightest pretext. "Hit's more'n ya air," he repeated, thrusting his face into that of his successful rival's.

"Git out!" said Frank impatiently, dealing him a box on the ear.

With an oath the half drunken man clenched with him and a scuffle ensued. They both would have fallen a prey to the town marshal, had not Farmer Norton foregone the fascination of the young heifer and her blue bucket and waded into the fight; being very powerful, he soon parted them.

"See here now, what are ye after?" he demanded.

From appearance, "Each other's throats," would have been a suitable answer; but all that was audible was the muttered exclamations of each: "Dog gone hit! I shant stand hit!"

"See here, Miller," said Farmer Norton, "don't ye see the state Tom is in?"

"That don't give him no reason ter say I ain't the kith or kin," he added, feeling the folly of the speech.

"Well, fer er matter o' fact, ye ain't," said the farmer, laughing. "Come erlong with me, Tom, en hunt another pastime," and taking the arm of Larkins, he dragged him off.

Frank Miller remained to jail, feeling dazed. When he had to fall to low in the estimation of his neighbors and acquaintances -- He thought as soon as they heard his statement they would have declared him innocent, and he had left the jail that morning feeling very buoyant and bright.

But few people came to see him, and those

"Confound the heifer and her blue bucket," cried Miller, and went away in a rage.

"Bad-tempered chit!" said the skeptical neighbor, "en Tom'll have some trouble yet!"

But by afternoon, Miller, as he rode home, had forgotten about Tom, or rather he could not afford to think of him. He stopped at Farmer Norton's and he and Lizbeth, going out into the orchard, plucked and peeled more peaches than they could eat, just for the pleasure of throwing the peals, and see the letter they would make. L's without number, and frequently M's, a trifl distorted, but M's the letter eyes could read. Prophetic peaches! Lizbeth Miller did they say as plain as plain could be.

When he rode homeward his heart was so full of joy that he sang, "My Gal, 'Liza Jane," all along the way. He was late, so he thought he would take a short-cut path through the woods to get home, and so he did.

The longed-for, dreaded day came. Again

Frank Miller stood in the dock, this time facing a new jury, obtained with much difficulty; this time facing, if possible, a bigger crowd than ever. Again Farmer Norton and the skeptical neighbor and riding with him was the girl constancy. Her voice, if he would go to prison, was that of the girl constancy.

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I'm not beholden to any one for a cow," said the cross-country neighbor stiffly. "I can buy plenty, but hit's you, that I can't buy, that want."

For answer Lizbeth shook her head.

When Miller heard in prison of Lizbeth's new suitor, for his mother had established herself there, he was greatly vexed.

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to feel injured if he be set free. Governor, I have lived the best part of my life under a shadow; let a little sunshine fall on it now! Governor, for the sake of two lives that have been blighted, set him free! If he has been guilty he has paid for his crime. Think of it, twenty years at hard labor! But if innocent?

Her quivering voice died away; she stood before the governor, extending her hands with an imploring gaze.

The governor was silent for a moment. He dashed the rising tears from his eyes, and said with a voice choked with emotion:



## FINANCE AND COMMERCE BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, June 21, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 3% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 4% 30 year.....	119%	121%
Georgia 7%, gold.....	119%	121%
Georgia 7%, 1890.....	119%	121%
S. C. Brown.....	102	107
Savannah 5s.....	103	107
Atlanta 5s.....	103	107
Atlanta 1892.....	106	107
Atlanta 7s, 1894.....	122	—
Atlanta 7s, 1896.....	115	—
Atlanta 7s, long date.....	102	—
Atlanta 6s, long date.....	105%	107
Atlanta 4% 5s, long date.....	115	116
Macon 6s.....	115	—
Columbus 5s.....	101	—
Rome 5s.....	115	—
Nashville 6s.....	106	108
Home 5s.....	95	98

### ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

	300	300
Atlanta National.....	120	—
Atlanta Banking Company.....	120	—
Germania Bank and Banking Co. ....	120	—
Merchants' Bank.....	120	—
Bank of the State of Georgia.....	150	—
Gate City National.....	140	—
Capital City.....	113	—
Lowry Banking Company.....	149	—
Merch. & Mechanics' B'g & L'v.....	96	—
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. ....	140	—
Traders' Bank.....	140	—

### RAILROAD STOCKS.

	107%	107%
Georgia 6s, 1897.....	107%	107%
Georgia 6s, 1915.....	116	—
Georgia 6s, 1922.....	116	—
Central 7s, 1893.....	121	123
Central 7s, 1895.....	120	121
Charleston & Columbia and Atlanta.....	103	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, income.....	120	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, income.....	109	—
Wabash, St. Louis & San Fran. ....	112	113%
Georgia Pacific, 1st.....	78	—
Georgia Pacific, 2d.....	78	—
Americas, First & Upland 7s.....	110	—
Marshall, T. & L. 7s.....	140	—
Americas and Mont. 1st.....	98	99%
Rome and Carrollton.....	101	—

### RAILROAD STOCKS.

	200	202
Atlanta and Charlotte.....	200	202
Southwestern.....	130	132
Central.....	121	123
Central de la Soberana.....	101	—
Atlanta and West Point.....	111	112
Atlanta and West Point de la Ferre.....	101	102

### THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

**NEW YORK.** June 21.—Mr. Blaine's utterances upon the McKinley tariff bill and trust legislation in congress and Spreckels' statement made the market very quiet and trading rather languid by the professional element in the stock market this morning, and a decline of 7% was established in certificates, which had also the effect of inducing sales of stocks of the regular list to some extent. Buying in the latter, however, was good throughout and a complete rally occurred, and prices only yielded slightly and a vigorous rally followed. The market was more favorable than yesterday, advices from Chicago being more hopeful, and prospects of a final agreement at Washington being much better. Foreign exchange was weaker, and the fear of gold exports sufficient to influence the money market was dissipated, though the bank statement showed a moderate decrease in the amount owing to gold sent out last week past. Traders and professionals were all bearish for the time being, however, and as there was a scarcity of orders the depression in prices was comparatively an easy matter, though final concessions were insignificant in most of the active stocks. Chicago gas sympathized most closely with sugar, and later considerable pressure was exerted upon sugar. The mercantile and Atchison, but without material effect. The close was heavy to weak, and generally at small fractions below last night's figures. Sales of listed stocks were only 225,031; of unlisted, 82,618, of which 74,518 is sugar. Sugar is down 7%, Chicago gas 1%, and Louisville and Nashville 1%.

Exchange quiet and steady at 480@484.

Money easy at 3@4%.

Market balances: Coin \$163,377,000; cur-  
rent \$43,500.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 122%; 4½% 103.

State bonds dull but firm.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5.... 107 N.Y. Central..... 100

do. Class B 5s..... 103 N.Y. Rock Island..... 98

do. 7½% mortgage..... 103 Rock Pacific..... 100

No. 6 1/2%..... 122 do, preferred..... 81½

100 Pacific Mail..... 45

S. C. Com. Brown..... 102½ Rock Island & Atchison..... 45½

Tennessee 5s..... 103 Rich. & W. P. Terl. 121

Tenn. settl'mt's 3s..... 75 Rock Island..... 91½

Virginia 6s..... 60 do, preferred..... 118

Mississippi 7s..... 60 do, preferred..... 118

Chicago and N. W. 110 Texas Pacific..... 200

do, preferred..... 144 Tenn. Coal & Iron..... 49½

Do. and Lack. 100 Tex. & Pac. 100

Erie 26½ T. & C. Central..... 124

East Tenn., new..... 9½ Miss. Pacific..... 73½

Mississippi 7s..... 80 Miss. & St. Louis Union..... 84½

Louisville & Nash. 88 Rock Island..... 60

Memphis & Char. 60 Brunswick..... 31½

Mobile & Ohio 17 Mobile & Ohio 4½ 62½

Nash. & Chattanooga 12 Silver certificates 104½

N. O. Pacific 1st..... 92½ 300'd. ex-dividends.

Weekly Bank Statement.

**NEW YORK.** June 21.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve deposits..... \$ 612,975

Land and increase..... 465,700

Specie decrease..... 839,100

Legal tenders decrease..... 246,300

Deposits decrease..... 969,700

Checking increase..... 26,100

The banks now hold \$614,025 in excess of the twenty-five per cent rule.

**THE COTTON MARKETS.**

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, June 21, 1890.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

Opening..... Closing.....

June..... 11.75@11.88 11.75@11.87

July..... 11.80@11.88 11.78@11.87

August..... 11.03@11.05 10.98@11.05

September..... 10.64@10.66 10.60@10.66

November..... 10.51@10.53 10.46@10.47

December..... 10.52@10.54 10.46@10.47

January..... 10.50@10.52 10.45@10.50

February..... 10.49@10.50 10.45@10.50

Closed quiet and steady; sales \$4,500 bales.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, STOCK.

1890. 1890. 1890. 1890. 1890.

Saturday..... 243 252 337 243 142,500 21,351

Monday..... 252 252 337 243 142,500 21,351

Tuesday..... 252 252 337 243 142,500 21,351

Wednesday..... 252 252 337 243 142,500 21,351

Thursday..... 252 252 337 243 142,500 21,351

Friday..... 252 252 337 243 142,500 21,351

Totals..... 243 252 337 243 142,500 21,351

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January..... 11.47

February..... 10.15 August..... 11.43

March..... 10.23 September..... 10.54

April..... October..... 10.13

May..... November..... 10.13

June..... December..... 10.04

Closed barely up; sales \$8,500 bales.

Local—Nothing doing.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

**NEW YORK.** June 21.—Special—Greatly to the surprise of the market foreign advices were disappointing this morning in the face of our advance last evening, and spinners continue their "hand-to-mouth" policy abroad, taking today only 4,000 bales—the smallest day's sales in several months. The market was quiet and declined steadily, closing at the lowest quotation of the day. September especially sympathized with the summer positions upon the statement by the Chronicle that bolls were opening in Texas. New crops are also easier, but not so weak as the immediate positions. After the close the tone of the market was easier. According to the Chronicle the amount of cotton in sight is now 303,136 bales more than last year, and 132,785 bales larger than in 1888. The supply of American cotton is 1,090,000 bales, against 1,051,874 last year.

HUBBARD, PRICE & CO.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,779,820 bales, of which 1,600,000 bales are Americans, against 1,627,040 bales and 1,651,874 bales respectively last year.

Provisions.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Provisions active. Ra-

ceipts at all interior towns 2,570 bales. Receipts at plantations 2,500 bales. Crop in sight 7,100,452.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—12:15 p. m.—Cotton gen-

erally in buyers' favor; middling lands 6 1/2%;

10,000

## THE TEXAS FIGHT ON THE COMMISSION.

CHAIRMAN TRAMMELL WRITES A LETTER

Explaining the Georgia Commission  
and What it Has Done.

ALLIANCE PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON TALKS

Explaining That He is For the  
Commission.

Texas is stirred from the northern border to the Rio Grande. The gubernatorial campaign is on, and there are four candidates in the field—all democrats, but divided on the railroad commission question.

The commission is at bottom the issue. The candidates are all good men, of intelligence and unimpeachable character, but some favor a commission and some do not; some want a commission with plenary powers, and some want one with limited powers. There are all shades of opinion on the commission question, and all shades are ably represented.

"It is a great campaign," said Mr. D. E. Bently, of the Merle Mail, who came all the way to Georgia to study the commission question—"a campaign more of measures than of men. There are no personalities involved—only a question of policy for the state. It is a question that comes home to the people. Railroad commission is what they want, and anything that affects that touches Texas."

"The state is stirred from center to circumference, and the campaign is on from now till November. It is a square fight on the commission question, and there are able men on both sides. The strongest men of the state are in the campaign. It is a great season for oratory in Texas. We have men there who are the peers of any orators in any country, and they are all on the stump."

"It's a pretty good job to stump the state of Texas, isn't it?"

"You are right. You can travel 300 miles in crossing the state. It takes you thirty-six hours, about the same time it takes to go from here to New York—a day and two nights. But they have that immense territory—as big as half a dozen of your states—so well organized that there will not be a town or hamlet that will not hear a speech on both sides of the question."

"Oratory," continued Mr. Bently enthusiastically, "is being developed all over the state. It is abundant everywhere. Even the constables are stamping their beats on the commission question. We have justices of the peace who will entertain a crowd of a thousand people. The same issue runs through all the legislative elections. If the August convention at San Antonio makes the establishment of a railroad commission a plank in the democratic platform, there will be no more cavil about it; and the convention simply nominates man and leaves the commission question open, then the fight goes on before the people upon the constitutional amendment."

"Tell us something about the candidates."

"There are four—Attorney-General Hogg, Lieutenant-Governor Wheeler, Land Commissioner Hall and Judge Gustave Cook."

"Hogg is a large, fine-looking man. He is portly and weighs about 300 pounds, an able man and active. He started this issue and favors a commission with plenty of powers."

Wheeler is a nice-looking man of fifty, a very pleasant man, and one who has been remarkably lucky in politics. He has filled a number of important offices, from the mayoralty of Austin up to the lieutenant-governorship. He favors a commission with limited powers.

"Hall is the youngest man in the race, about thirty-five. He is a man of fine intelligence, and has filled the land office with efficiency. He also favors a commission of limited powers."

"Judge Cook is the oldest man in the race—probably 50 or 55. He is a distinguished jurist and statesman and a speaker of reputation—the best speaker in the lot. He is a straightforward anti-commission man."

After the commission was established it defended it in the courts until its constitutionality was affirmed by the supreme court of Texas. The commission was established by the legislature for the last legislative session.

In the first five years of the commission's existence two thousand miles of railroad were built in Georgia, though there had been only one hundred miles built within the five years before.

At the same time passenger rates were reduced from five to three cents, and freight rates very greatly. The result, instead of causing the railroads a loss, increased business so greatly that their profits were larger than before, and there are none among the railroads now to protest against the commission.

Georgia has the good fortune to have a railroad commission, and especially of her railroads interests, to the fact that she has a railroad commission.

Georgia feels the impulse towards progress and development which stirs all her sister states, and is reaping some of the benefits of the general prosperity of the times. But I do honestly believe that the railroads will be greatly improved in her prosperity, and shall be glad to know that the great state of Texas has organized a commission with the proper powers, and has placed the administration of those powers in other hands.

In conclusion, permit me to state that I do not wish to be understood as attributing all the prosperity of Georgia, and especially of her railroads, to the fact that she has a railroad commission.

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Georgia, and for this service the last legislative session there will be something over 900 delegates and the nomination is made by the two-thirds rule. It takes six hundred and two or three votes to nominate. The probability is that Hogg will go into the convention with a majority of the instructed votes, but it is altogether a problematical question whether he will be elected."

"What arguments are being used against a commission?"

"The opposition to the commission grows out of the fact that they believe a new state like Texas needs railroads more than a commission. In other words, we need development. The prevailing impression is that a commission would check this development and influence outside capital unfavorably."

"Who is making the fight against the commission?"

"Judge Cook, the anti-commission candidate, is backed by some of the very strongest men in the state; men like Judge George Clark, of Waco, the acknowledged Warwick of Texas democracy, who has made and unmade more governors in convention than any man in Texas. Then there is Judge A. T. Waits, one of the ex-supreme court judges. The chairman of the anti-commission executive committee is the Hon. Bryan Barry, ex-chairman of the state democratic executive committee."

"The field is being thoroughly worked by both sides on the stump, through printed matter, by workers in all the counties and by organization. The press of the state is divided. My impression is that the Fort Worth Gazette is on the commission side. The Dallas Morning News and the Galveston News, the Houston Post and the San Antonio Express are in favor of a commission."

"The Convention has received a number of inquiries from Texas about the Georgia railroad commissions, and the commission itself is besieged with letters from that state asking for facts."

"Some very erroneous statements have been made in Texas about the workings of the Georgia railroad commission, as the following letter from a Texas subscriber will show:

"SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, June 18, 1896.—Hon. T. J. Brown, Sherman, Texas.—Dear Sir:—Reply to yours of the 3d instant, asking to be informed of the workings of the railroad commission in this state, I give you the following statement of facts, without detail or elaboration.

"The railroad commission of this state was organized in 1879, and its annual cost to the state is \$10,000; \$2,500 of this sum being appropriated to each of three commissioners, \$1,000 to a secretary, and \$1,000 to advertising, publishing and office expenses."

"Rate charged by the Central Railroad Company per 100 pounds:

alliance, says the railroad commission of your state is ruinous to railroads, and the Farmers' alliance speaks of bolting from the democratic party if this law is not repealed."

"I didn't say any such thing," said he indignantly, "and never have. I have always taken the ground that it was better for the railroads and better for the people. With a railroad commission, acting fairly and squarely between the people and the railroads, it is better for both parties."

"It prevents a cut-throat business between railroads, and it prevents improper discrimination against individuals, places or sections."

"The railroad commission has given satisfaction to both the people and the railroads in Georgia so far as I know; and last fall while the olive bill was pending before the legislature the railroads sheltered under the state commission and said it was all they wanted; that it was sufficient and they were satisfied with it."

"The Farmers' alliance has never intimated any intention of bolting from the democratic party on any grounds whatever, much less for the reason that this law is not repealed."

"My impression is that the railroads have done better in the way of dividends to stockholders and with less, or at least as little, friction in the management of the roads under the commission than before it was established."

"The law has benefited the masses in reducing both freight and passenger rates. There is no question about that. My understanding now among the people of Georgia is simply this, that the masses of the people are satisfied with the railroad commission and the law, if properly enforced; and that the railroads are also satisfied. I don't think there is any contest between the railroads and the people on this question today."

"Here," said Colonel Livingston, picking up a copy of the Southern Alliance Farmer, "is the alliance platform on this subject. It has my signature as chairman of the executive committee. That ought to show how it stand."

The platform is as follows:

Whereas, Paragraph 4, section 2, article 4, of the Constitution of the State of Georgia declares: "The general assembly of the state shall have power to authorize any corporation to buy shares or stock in any other corporation in the state or elsewhere, or to make any contract or agreement whatever with any other corporation, for the common effect, or to intend to have the effect, to lessen competition in their respective businesses, or to exclude monopoly; and such corporations, or the members thereof, shall not be liable to any action for conspiracy, or for combination, or for restraint of trade, or for any other offense, in respect of any such act."

With such a joint rate, however, the road would have to pay the constitutional cities with their claimants over the trunk line and such like, and reasonable terms as to insure their construction and make them paying roads. In the absence of such a regulation the new roads would be forced to pay the old roads, and the railroads would never have the benefit of a railroad. This would follow, because the railroad commission, by the making and enforcing of a joint rate over the trunk line, would force the railroads to pay the mercantile centers of your state would be a guarantee against the exercise of unfriendly hindrances, and the establishment of such arbitrary rates by the trunk lines as to head off and crush out the smaller roads thereby making its construction impracticable.

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## CALL AND CHIPLEY.

THE GREAT POLITICAL QUARREL IN FLORIDA.

In Which the Senior Senator and the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee Are the Principals.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—[Special.]—"The statements are false and libelous from beginning to end."

The speaker was a stout, chunky-built man, with a bold spot covering the entire crown of his head, while the only beard on his face was a short, stiff, brown moustache. It was Senator Call of Florida, and he was speaking of Judge Chipley's letter.

He sat in the marble room of the senate, chewing some good old Florida leaf. Continuing, the Florida senator said: "Yes, the pamphlet is without a word of truth. I shall canvass the state soon, as I have done every two years, and will then review my public life here. To my private life, I have always lived in Florida, and the people of that state know me. I need no defense with them. My letters from the people in all parts of the state assure me that they understand the object of this attack on me, and know and appreciate the object of it to be the primal intent of the men who have made it. My address to the senate on the pamphlet will be printed in a few days, and that will expose the whole matter. There is not a word of truth in the entire pamphlet."

"What have you to say about the charge of trying to steal a negro's homestead and making a false oath in regard to it?"

"It is too silly and stupid to be worthy of attention, and the facts are too well known to a great many persons to deceive any one. I have a widowed sister who owns a part of an old Spanish grant. Her interests and affairs have always been in my charge. A colored man was induced, in my absence, to make a pre-emption claim on a part of the land—sixty acres—which cut the tract into two parts. I contested the pre-emption and set it aside, and then made application to homestead it. The oath required is that your intention is to reside on it if the entry is allowed, and you have six months to comply with the law. You change your mind if you choose to do so. It was then, and is now, my intention to reside on it if I can get possession of it, if the government's title is good. If it is not, and the Spanish grant is good, I intend to reside on it under purchase from my sister. These are all the facts of the case, and you can judge for yourself who is the false witness. This is a fair specimen of this miserable libel."

"What about the charge of bootleg from Littlefield?"

"It is a false statement. Judge James Mitchell, whose name is a guarantee of honesty and propriety, was my associate, and with us Mr. Silas L. Niblack, afterwards elected to congress. We were members of an association formed to serve the interests of the stockholders by the purchase of the old P. & G. railroad at public sale, and his associates bought the road, and a majority of them sold out to Snopin and Littlefield. Judge Baker and myself brought suit to carry out the agreement. The suit was carried to the supreme court of the state, and finally decided against us. Long after this suit was decided against us, we sold out our interest to Colonel Ludum, the attorney of the company, who represented Littlefield, and who thought the failure to purchase our interests left the title subject to doubt.

"That is all there is in it. It is only a false libel like the rest of the book. It is an old story, and has been many times proved so by the people of the state."

"What about the charge that you have passed no bills, and rendered no service to the state?"

"The public records show that 237 bills introduced by me have become laws or parts of laws."

"More money has been appropriated by the United States, and expended in the state by the national government since I have been in the senate, than in all the history of the state before I came to the senate."

"What does Mr. Chipley mean by this attack?"

"I do not know Mr. Chipley, except very slightly. I have never heard him as in any way connected with public offices in the state, except as chairman of the state executive committee a year or two since, elected by one vote, and that a warm friend of mine I believe, at a time when no one desired it. I have had a number of letters in regard to his fitness here in Georgia, but I have not thought it of enough importance to give them to the public."

"Have Mr. Chipley's personal interests been in any way affected by your action in the senate in giving patents by the United States to all actual settlers and purchasers?"

"I suppose this is the fact. Mr. Chipley, it is stated, made some money by the sale of a charter to build a railroad from Pensacola to Chattahoochee, with a land grant of about twenty-seven thousand acres to the mile, owing to the terms of the act of the legislature. He is said to be the local agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, or the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad company. It has become my duty to protect the actual settlers in a part of this grant, and to try and settle titles by giving a patent from the United States to all purchasers of united and reasonable quantities of land. A Mr. Wataas, of Washington, claimed, according to the reports, of the state officers about 300,000 acres of this grant of 1856, as a fee for services in the land office here. Mr. Chipley no doubt has similar interests either for himself or the non-resident people he represents. The performances of Mr. Wataas and himself mean a debt of between five and twelve millions of dollars to be paid by the people of Florida who live and labor on this vast area of public land, and those who will occupy it, to non-residents who acquired it without the sanction of law. I have no doubt that Mr. Chipley has a great personal interest in this great and inexcusable wrong, which in effect and practically is to transfer back to aliens and foreigners the domain and ownership of the greater part of the land which we bought from Spain for not less than seven millions to ten millions of dollars purchase money, interest and damages being a large portion of the proceeds of the sale of the people's homes in the pockets of Wataas, Chipley & Co.

"This, I have no doubt, is the animating spirit and purpose of this infamous libel. That is, it is only to get me out of the way of successfully carrying on the business of selling the people's homes and levying tribute upon them. A regular business of the kind has been carried on in the state until the commissioners of the general land office furnished twenty-three millions out of thirty-seven millions, the total area of the land which has been selected as swamp and overflowed land unfit for cultivation and removed from the homestead laws and cash entry by the people, and transferred in large part to non-residents and foreigners and all of it liable to be so transferred."

"I have no acquaintance with Mr. Chipley. I have never had a conversation of a half hour in my life with him, except on two occasions. Once on a trip on board steam tug last autumn from Pensacola to Appalachia, and once when at a late hour of the night, I was taken to his house for a few hours on returning to Pensacola from a meeting at DeFunak. I have had a personal difficulty with him, consequently the motive of this libel can only be

found in his identity of interest with Mr. Wataas in the business of depriving the people of their fees and putting them in their pockets."

"Have you any doubt of your being sustained by the people, and of your re-election?"

"None whatever. To doubt it would be to question the good sense and the morality and religion of our people. We have the best people in the world. They have no sympathy with those who seek unlawful gain at the sacrifice of the people and their families, and by the spoliation of their homes."

"Will you meet Mr. Chipley in public discussion?"

"Why certainly. Mr. Chipley, and all of his kind, have been notified that they would be heard at my meetings."

"What about the meeting on the first of July at Arcadia?"

"My friends have given notice of a meeting and invited Mr. Chipley to be present and reply to his profession of an anxiety to meet me in discussion. I shall certainly be there unless prevented by some unavoidable accident."

"What about the old Pensacola and Georgia railroad reservation?"

"I have no hesitation in pronouncing it entirely void, invalid and fraudulent. I have often exposed it, and have for years been endeavoring to have a law passed giving titles to all actual settlers and to all purchasers from the railroad company for reasonable and limited quantities so as to grant and make good the title of the people to these homes but have been constantly prevented from accomplishing this purpose by the lobby of Wataas, Chipley & Co. here in Washington. There is no more disgraceful spectacle in American history than this appropriation of the entire body of a state by a few individuals without warrant or authority of any law, either state or federal, and solely by the assumption of the existence of a law of the state of Florida which the laws of the state and the public records of the state prove to be entirely and absolutely untrue."

This misappropriation of the public lands has placed about two-thirds of the soil of the state in the hands of a few corporations, and prevents the further extension of railroads with connections and localities where they are needed. It puts the ownership of the land, and the ownership of the right to transport anything made, and anything consumed by the people, in the hands of the same persons.

"Within the law it is lawful, and where unlawful it should not be allowed to prevail."

"This is not half of the wrong and outrage perpetrated by Mr. Chipley and Wataas & Co. on the people of Florida, as I have often seen in the senate and will make good in public discussion anywhere."

E. W. B.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

**Removal.**

DR. JOHN Z. LAWSON, HOMOEOPATHIC, has removed his office to No. 45 North Forsyth street, corner Luckie street. July 1-in sun wed fri

**Overhead in a Bookstore.**

"Have you seen Bashkir's 'Journal of War'?"

"I want a little book by Major Skirriffsoff."

"Have you a little volume bound in white, by a Russian girl?"

"I have forgotten what her name is."

"Can you send me that Boffcatskirtz girl's diary?"

"I have got that new in Russian literature."

And yet a few hours of close study reveals the fact that Bashkirsoft is not very hard to pronounce.

This is all there is in it. It is only a false libel like the rest of the book. It is an old story, and has been many times proved so by the people of the state."

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## THE RENEGADE'S DAUGHTER.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CLIFF HOUSE  
AT TALLULAH FALLS  
—AND—  
NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS

Are Under the Same Management.

## AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 600 GUESTS.

Book parties will be conducted in the same liberal manner that characterized the management of the Cliff house last season and drew to it the largest number of guests ever entertained at a summer resort hotel in Georgia. For terms address J. C. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1, 1890.—Mr. J. C. S. Timberlake, New Holland—Dear Sir: In reply to your recent letter, it is my pleasure to inform you that I regard the water of New Holland springs as containing, in its analysis, the very best properties for the relief of rheumatic complaints. My experience in this field is unexceptionable. Aside from the water of the spring, the atmosphere and surroundings are most desirable. Yours truly,

R. B. RIDLEY, M.D.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19, 1890.—Mr. J. C. S. Timberlake, New Holland—Dear Sir: I consider New Holland springs as containing the best water for children. I have reached this opinion from having my own children there, and from seeing the children of others brought there in the most delicate condition rapidly improve. Yours very truly,

ROBERT SMITH.

May 29 dim the sun-top col.

## HOTEL ST. SIMONS

St. Simons Island, Ga.

Opens for the season of 1890, on MAY 20.

Boating, Fishing, Driving, Electric

Lights, Artesian Showers.

## Unrivaled Surf Bathing

Bowling Alley and Shooting Gal-

lery.

## THE OGLETHORPE'S Orchestra.

Steamer at Brunswick connects with all trains. Address

J. H. KING, MANAGER.  
may 14-2m

NEW YORK—COOL SUITE OF ROOMS ON A Madison ave. corner, furnished, for summer, suitable for southern family. —address, Berg, 55 West 3rd street, New York. 6-22-dit

OCEAN HOUSE,  
TYBEE ISLAND.

IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

The finest Fish Dinners and Suppers served on the Island.

## PRICES MODERATE.

The most and safest place for Bathing and the finest Bathing Suits on the Beach. Music every day by Dr. Cobb's Brass Band.

Boat by the Week, Day or Month.

For further particulars apply at

THE OCEAN HOUSE,  
CHAS. F. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

6-10-1m

## CONGRESS HALL!

Atlantic City, N. J.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 1ST. LOCATION UNSUR-

PASSED, facing inlet and ocean. Superior table.

Accommodates 200 guests. For circulars and tem-

porary address R. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

Jun 1-15

## BATTERY PARK HOTEL,

ASHVILLE, N. C.

Open throughout the C. &amp; O. Railroad.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL AND COT-

TAGES now open for the season. Elevation

set back from the sea. Unusually cool climate.

Accommodations first-class in every

respect. Elegant vestibules daily north,

south, east and west. For information inquire at general ticket offices or addresses.

Run by the W. H. Earle, Sup't.

Jun 1-15

## THE WATAUGA HOTEL,

BLOWING ROCK, N. C.

Open throughout the C. &amp; O. Railroad.

PENNS JUN 1ST. THE MOST CONVEN-

IENTLY LOCATED AND BEST KEPT, FOR COMFORT AND

PLEASURE, OF ANY HOTEL IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Very reasonable rates. Terms very reasonable.

Address, W. H. Earle, Sup't.

Jun 1-15

## THE LINCOLN,"

BROADWAY AND 52D ST.

Select Family Hotel. Opened January 1st, 1890.&lt;/



## AN INSPECTION

Of our stock of Sterling Silverware is invited  
No such stock to be seen  
elsewhere in the south.

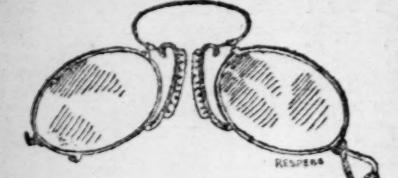
Freeman & Crankshaw  
top 1st col sp

## PILES

Cured by your  
own hand is  
itching, blind  
bleeding and  
swelling, and  
protruding relaxed at once  
and relieved by using  
DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE, 50c;  
Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican  
Pile Cure Company, Patented, etc.  
Gives instant relief, ours cures without pain.  
March 13—dtf

## OPIUM

Cured at home with  
out steps. Book of par-  
ticulars sent FREE.  
R. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.



Mr. B. W. Ballard, a practical Optician  
has charge of our Optical department.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING YOUR EYES,  
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MAIER & BERKELE  
JEWELERS.

1st col sp.  
30 Whitehall street.

## Sand. Sand. Sand.

We make the sand business a specialty, and can  
supply you promptly in small lots, delivered in  
any part of the city, and also by carload on cars.

Stone. Stone. Stone.

Estimates given on any kind of stone-work  
applying.

We do grading, and take all kinds of rail-  
road contracts.

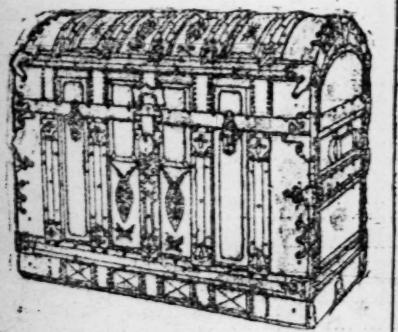
LIDDELL & JOHNSON,  
Telephone 257. 12 Loyd St., Atlanta, Ga.  
May 31 dem sp

## Atlanta Trunk Factory!

Is now making finest line of

## TRUNKS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.



MERCHANTS, now is the time to supply your  
shops with sample Cases, Valises and Cab-  
Bags. Special attention given to repairing.

LIEBERMAN & KUFMANN  
92 Whitehall

Sit well  
with Your Kidneys?

appreciate the constant duties performed  
by the kidneys, yet fewer appreciate how easily  
important organs are deranged.

The kidneys are bean-shaped, filled with veins,  
arteries and little tubes; these tubes filter the  
water we drink; the water thus collected is  
poured into the ureters, and by them conducted  
into the bladder.

Another function of the kidneys is to eliminate  
urea, uric acid and other waste products which so  
quickly poison the whole system if left to course  
through the blood.

Now, when the kidneys become diseased and  
fail to discharge their important functions, the  
skin, towels and linings undertake the work  
of elimination—a work these organs are unable  
to perform.

It is readily understood that with this unnatural  
condition of things the whole body will be  
become disordered, and death, alas! will too often fol-  
low.

"Keep the kidneys in good tone and you will  
preserve your health." A motto worth remem-  
bering.

**Stuart's Gin and Buchu**

is a true kidney tonic. It is quickly taken up by  
the blood and is filtered out by the little kidney  
tubes, and is consequently directly applied to the  
affected spots.

If you have any kidney, Bladder or other  
Urinary trouble

**Stuart's Gin and Buchu**

is the remedy that will make you well.

Sold by all druggists.

J. WEST. H. F. WEST

A. J. West & Co.

Real Estate and Loans.

PRYOR ST.

KIMBALL HOUSE

No. 156 Calhoun street, 5-room house, lot 50x188,  
\$4,000.

100x210 Glenn st., between Humphries and Mc-  
Daniel sts., with four room houses renting  
for \$1,000. 100x120 lot, \$3,000.

7-room house Forest avenue, lot 64½x115, \$5,000.

7-room house, near In, Wheat st., lot 60x200, ser-  
vants' quarters, \$1,500.

4½ acres with R. R. front of 275 feet, splendid site  
for factory, \$900.

4½ acres on Central R. R., adjoining Dr. Knott's  
plant, \$1,500.

75x200 Simpson st., cheap.

50 acres 3½ miles east of one of the most prom-  
inent points of Atlanta—West Peachtree, \$2,500.

2½ acres beautiful ground, West Peachtree, \$5,000.

7-room house, Willians st., \$3,000.

Brentano piece of property, corner Ponce de Leon  
circle and Jackson st., \$10,000.

Spirited house on Ivy st., first-class in every  
part, \$18,000.

Big brick hotel in center of town—this is a bar-  
gain—\$18,000.

Splendid 3-room residence Baker st., near Peach-  
tree, lot 50x200, \$6,000.

Money to loan on Atlanta real estate.

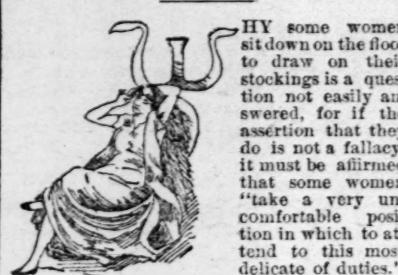
A. J. WEST & CO.

MY LADY'S STOCKING.  
HOW SHE PUTS IT ON.

A Dissertation Upon an Interesting  
Subject.

## WITH OPINIONS OF VALUE.

Different Positions Which They Take  
While Drawing on This Most Neces-  
sary Article of Apparel.



Aside from any other reason, we men would  
think that the floor would prove too hard a  
seat for the daintily formed women of the  
seventeenth century.

Madame Carnevalet was asked how she put  
on the stockings that adorn the feet of this  
terpsichorean beauty, she laughed her own  
little laugh, and with, what in anyone else  
would much resemble a wink, answered: "I al-  
ways use a cushion."

By the way the boudoir of this justly famed dame  
is hung in old rose silk with its soft divans and downy  
cushions makes a fitting nest for this fair  
Spanish dancer.

When Patti was asked how she donned her  
stockings, she smiled the smile that is known so  
well, and exclaimed: "I sit upon the floor!"

In that wonderful old-fashioned book "Wide  
World," the little Helen, the heroine if  
she may be called, when visiting her puritanical  
aunt, thought it much of a hardship that her  
white cotton socks should be put over to  
boot with a dye and she afterwards obliged to  
wear them turned to a slate color. Fancy one of our children of the present genera-  
tion wearing white cotton socks!

The finest of silk is none too good for them, and  
for our older women they stop not at silk  
stockings, but they must have equally hand-  
some garters to fasten them with. In by-gone  
years it was the custom ataster years  
for the fair dames of fashion to wear  
a pair of yellow silk garters, to fasten  
above the knee their hose "all fo  
wid."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

luck's sake." It was discovered by some one  
that these golden circles were put on at Easter  
with care, since then comes the fashion of  
the season. To assert this, the popular  
saying took the form of wearing a medium-sized  
bow of purple ribbon sewed securely on the  
bedside, exactly over the heart. This new phase  
of the mascot idea has not yet obtained as gen-  
eral a popularity among the gentler sex as its  
namesake, the bow. The bow is likely to be  
worn by young women and widows, and  
hope for husbands. I understand that this  
year purple is the feminine lucky color, and  
that a ribbon of this tint worn on the prescribed  
spot is believed to insure good fortune and a  
husband before the snow files again.

As an instance of the extraordinary favor in  
which the bow is at present held, I must cite the  
case of a young lady who has settled on the  
exact minute of her marriage in June at  
the church of the Heavenly Rest, by ascer-  
taining, through calculations by the almanac,  
the moment when the sunbeams are likely to  
turn down a purple light on her from the  
stained glass roof, as she stands at the altar.  
Let us pray him for a sunny day.

But to return to stockings. When Mrs.  
Grover Cleveland, the erstwhile good fairy of  
the White House, was questioned upon this  
delicate and all-absorbing subject her fair face  
flashed, but with her pretty smile she led the  
way, "I wear them and never let me see  
into her dressing-room, and a most  
cozy little nest has the ex-prezident made of it  
for his bonny young wife. I immediately noticed that by the side of her  
duchesse, there was arranged a pair of soft  
cushions, one upon the other, and the mistress

of such a character they cannot be dis-  
cussed or treated as complaints common to  
all mankind. Hence thousands of females be-  
come afflicted and remain so, suffering untold  
miseries from a sense of delicacy they cannot  
overcome, yes, even sink into untimely graves  
before they will let any one know they are suf-  
fering. For all such Bradfield's Female Regu-  
lator, by stimulating and arousing to healthy  
action all those organs acts as an absolute spe-  
cific, and soon causes the frame to fill out, the  
roses of health to bloom on the cheek, and joy  
to reign throughout the entire frame. Write  
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Sold by all druggists.

The Arens for June, containing "Henry W.  
Grady, Editor, Orator and Man," by J. W. Lee, etc.;  
etc.; mat, 5 cents extra.

Send Orders for Hammocks  
and croquet sets to Thornton, 28 Whitehall  
street.

Read This.

I have issued a limited number of special rate  
club tickets for my cabinet photographs. All  
who will form clubs please call at once at my gallery  
and get tickets and instructions. The get-  
ter of each club will be entitled to a fine large  
photograph or its value in cash if preferred.  
C. W. Morris.

Excelsior Steam Laundry.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry has leased the  
large three-story building at 47 Decatur street, and  
have what might be said to be the best equipped  
laundry establishment in the south. They are  
prepared to do all kinds of laundry work, and  
delivered in any part of the city. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Greatest care taken with goods.  
appr. 25 days.

The Finest on Earth.

The Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton railroad is  
the only line running Puffing Billy's perfect  
Vine Street Line, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Shreveport  
and Dining Car service between Cincinnati and  
Chicago and Chicago, and is the only line running  
through Reclining Chair Cars between Cincinnati  
and Rock Island, Illinois, and Combination  
Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill.

And the Old, DIRECT LINE  
between Memphis, Dalton, Lima, Toledo, Detroit,  
the Lake Region and Canada.

The road is one of the oldest in the state of Ohio,  
and the only line entering Cincinnati over twenty  
years ago. It is the best line, and its parts  
can more than assure its patrons speed, comfort  
and safety. Tickets on sale everywhere, and set  
that they read C. H. & D. either in or of Cincinnati.  
Intraurban lines, Illinois, Illinois Central and  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Feb 21 day.

Water Analysis.

The board of health has the pleasure to an-  
nounce that an arrangement has been made with  
Mr. John McCandless, consulting chemist to  
the state agricultural department, whereby the  
citizens of Atlanta may obtain chemical analyses  
of their water free of charge. The fee is 25 cents  
next upon the payment to Mr. McCandless of a  
fixed fee of five dollars for each analysis.

Specimens of water should be carefully taken in  
clean half-gallon bottles, and delivered to Mr.  
McCandless, at the state capitol, any day in  
the week.

JAMES G. BAIRD,  
Secretary.

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Water Analysis.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 Pages.

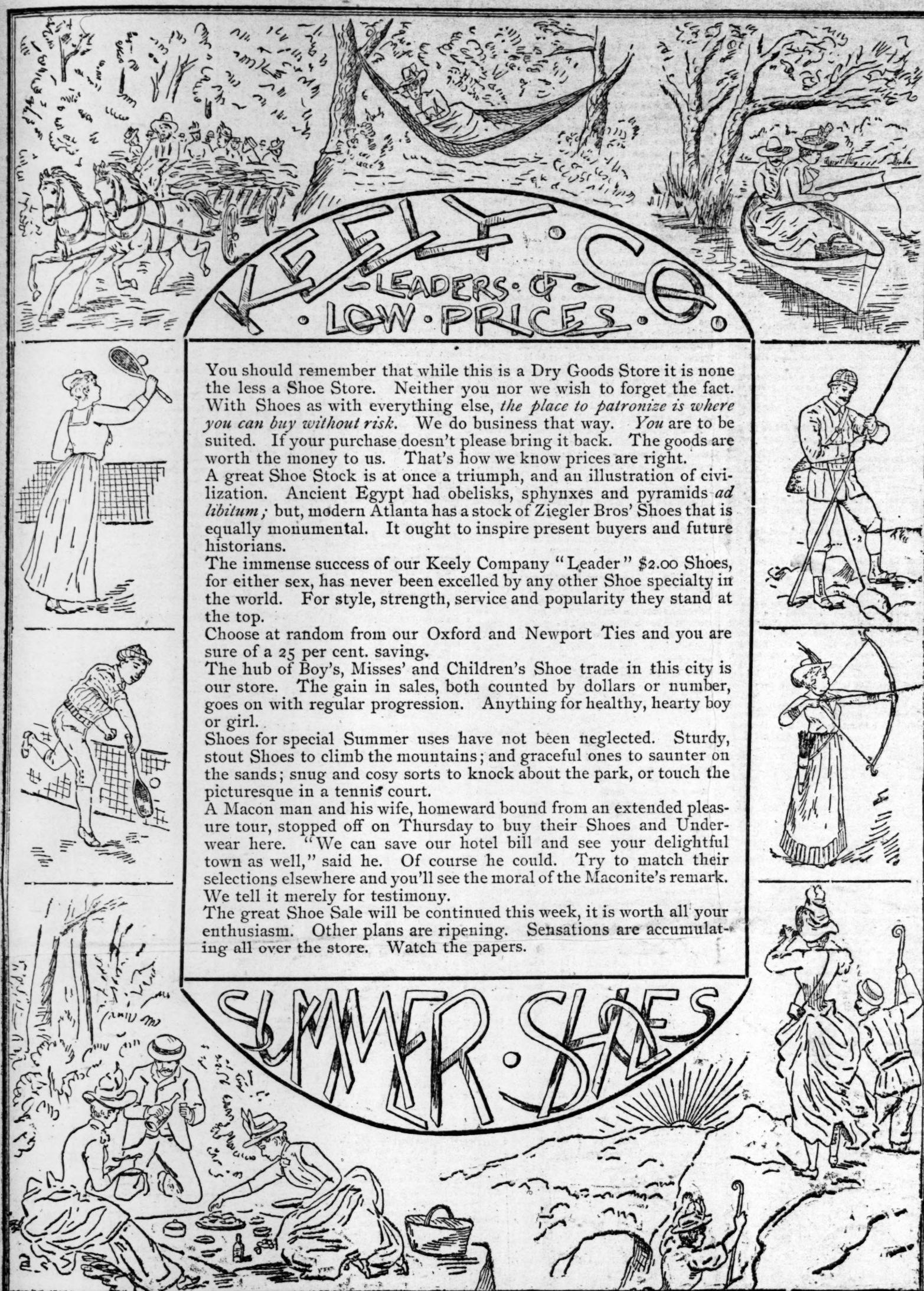
# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1890.

SECOND PART.  
Pages 13 to 24.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



You should remember that while this is a Dry Goods Store it is none the less a Shoe Store. Neither you nor we wish to forget the fact. With Shoes as with everything else, the place to patronize is where you can buy without risk. We do business that way. You are to be suited. If your purchase doesn't please bring it back. The goods are worth the money to us. That's how we know prices are right. A great Shoe Stock is at once a triumph, and an illustration of civilization. Ancient Egypt had obelisks, sphinxes and pyramids *ad libitum*; but, modern Atlanta has a stock of Ziegler Bros' Shoes that is equally monumental. It ought to inspire present buyers and future historians.

The immense success of our Keely Company "Leader" \$2.00 Shoes, for either sex, has never been excelled by any other Shoe specialty in the world. For style, strength, service and popularity they stand at the top.

Choose at random from our Oxford and Newport Ties and you are sure of a 25 per cent. saving.

The hub of Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoe trade in this city is our store. The gain in sales, both counted by dollars or number, goes on with regular progression. Anything for healthy, hearty boy or girl.

Shoes for special Summer uses have not been neglected. Sturdy, stout Shoes to climb the mountains; and graceful ones to saunter on the sands; snug and cosy sorts to knock about the park, or touch the picturesque in a tennis court.

A Macon man and his wife, homeward bound from an extended pleasure tour, stopped off on Thursday to buy their Shoes and Underwear here. "We can save our hotel bill and see your delightful town as well," said he. Of course he could. Try to match their selections elsewhere and you'll see the moral of the Maconite's remark. We tell it merely for testimony.

The great Shoe Sale will be continued this week, it is worth all your enthusiasm. Other plans are ripening. Sensations are accumulating all over the store. Watch the papers.



## FURNITURE! For Monday and Tuesday.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN!

A Solid Oak,  
Massive Bed-Room  
Suite, 10 Pieces,  
Cheval Glass to Dresser  
And Marble-Top Washstand,  
With Mattress and Woven Wire  
Spring.

**\$50.00**  
FOR  
THE OUTFIT

See Sample in Our Show Window.  
**RHODES & HAVERY FURNITURE CO.**

SAM'L W. GOODE

ALBERT L. BECK

**SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.**

A Few Select Real Estate Investments On Which the Purchaser is Assured a Handsome Profit in a Short Time.

**A Feast Spread FOR THOUSANDS.**  
The Great Slaughter now Going on at  
**R. J. Scott & Co.'s,**  
Will Throng Their Store  
**MONDAY!**  
**BE ON HAND.**

A Special Feast in store for Ladies who have not yet purchased their

**Parasols and Umbrellas.**

Come soon. Early visitors will have best chance. We have received another lot of Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with Gold caps; worth fully \$1.75, which we are selling at

**\$1.15.**

**HOSIERY, HOSIERY!**

Now, for instance, we are selling Hose at 19c, for which other houses ask 30c. We are selling Hose at 27c; other houses ask 50c.

**YOU SEE!!**  
We are actually selling at New York cost. It is no humbug sale. You can readily see by calling; no argument will be necessary.

**GET YOUR EYES OPEN.**

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

In every Department.

**MILLINERY**

AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Included. Call early if you want first choice.

**R. J. SCOTT & CO.'S.**

65 Whitehall, Cor. Hunter St.

**SCOTT & LIEBMAN,**

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

20 Peachtree St.

**NOT SALE FOR CASH OR ON TIME THE FOLLOWING LIST OF PROPERTY.**

Moore st., 1-10 r. h., Calhoun st.; 1-10 r. h., Calhoun st.; 4-10 r. h., Moore st.; 1-10 r. h., Washington st.; 8x200, Peachtree st.; 50x200, Peachtree st.; 7x200, Peachtree st.; 1-10 r. h., Decatur, Ga.; 3-10 r. h., Decatur, Ga.; 3-10 r. h., West Peachtree, one room vacant; 14 beautiful vacant lots, at Blue Ridge, Ga. We have a splendid two-story, rock and wood house, for sale, on Peachtree street, corner land avenue; for sale lot on Whitehall st., built for a rich, nice home, owner wants money and he is anxious to sell, offers a bargain provided the buyer will pay \$1000 extra for a home. We have some very desirable lots in Grant Park, which we want to sell. If you are looking for a real nice home on the south side of the city, and you would like to have it, call on us. Agents, say from 12 to 15 thousand dollars, we have such a place. We know that it is a difficult thing to select a home, so many things to look after, so let Scott & Liebman, 20 Peachtree st., show you around, no hurry about it and we believe we can please you. If you have any idea of going on a farm, or a truck garden, Scott & Liebman will be pleased to advise you. Some bargains are to be found, but of course these are only told when it is profitable to us. If any one has a bargain to offer of any kind, Scott & Liebman will be pleased to try and help them get the best for it, if it be the sale of a business or of land, or improved property.

Remember that Scott & Liebman try their best to help you. We will be pleased to give you any information if you want it. In short, are in the real estate, loan and rearing business. Come and see them.

**SCOTT & LIEBMAN.**

### DRINK HIRES' ROOT BEER

The Purest and Best Drink in the World, Appetizing, Delicious, Sparkling and the Best Blood Purifier and Tonic. A Package of Five Bottles of Hiresh's Root Beer, \$1.00. BOTTLE GUARANTEED. No Trouble. Easily Made. Try It. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it, and take no Other. See that you get HIRES'.

THE ONLY GENUINE.  
Made by C. E. HIRES, Philadelphia, Penn  
May 4-26 the frie

Lease of the Western and  
Atlantic Railroad.

STATE OF GEORGIA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1890.

DIDS FOR THE LEASE OF THE WESTERN  
D and Atlantic Railroad, together with all its  
houses, workshops, rolling stock, depots and ap-  
partments, now owned by the State, will be let  
out by the Executive office on or before the  
27th day of June, 1890, said railroad running from  
the city of Atlanta, Ga., to the city of Chattanooga,  
Tenn., a distance of 138 miles.

The lease will be for a term of not less than  
forty years, and for a sum of not less than

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars per month, or for a term  
of not less than thirty years, and for a sum of not less than

Forty-five Thousand Dollars per month, or for a term  
of not less than forty years, and for a sum of not less than

Forty-five Thousand Dollars per month, the  
rent to be paid semi-annually, into the treasury of the  
State. The terms and conditions of said lease to be  
in accordance with the provisions of an act of the  
General Assembly entitled "An act to provide  
for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad  
and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, for a term  
not exceeding forty years, and for a sum of not less than

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## THE TRUSTEES INSURE THEIR \$25,000

Toward the Endowment of Emory College.

### ON COLONEL PATILLO'S PLAN

Important Meeting at Oxford and Important Business Transacted.

OXFORD, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The trustees of Emory college met at Levy hall Friday, June 20th. There were present: Hon. J. J. Jones, Rev. W. H. Potter, Rev. H. H. Parks, Rev. Thomas F. Pierce, Rev. I. S. Hopkins, Rev. John W. Burke, Rev. John B. McGhee, Rev. A. M. Wyman, Rev. J. O. A. Cook, Rev. Charles Fulwold, Rev. F. Pasco, T. J. Pearce, T. M. Merriman, J. S. Stewart, R. B. Reppard, James M. Pace, J. K. Hines, W. A. Hemphill, R. E. Park, C. E. Downan, Capers Dickson.

The president made his report, which was a very gratifying one to the friends of the college. The past year has been the most prosperous for many years. Rev. James Hinton tendered his resignation. Rev. W. P. Lovett was elected in his place. The board disagreed fully on the proposition of Rev. W. P. Patillo about the endowment of the college. A resolution was unanimously passed guaranteeing that the trustees would subscribe by next commencement the \$25,000 required of them.

A resolution was adopted authorizing President Candler to have the charter amended so that the board could be increased by the election of eight additional trustees. The board unanimously recommended that these trustees should be: W. P. Patillo and E. P. Chamberlin, of Atlanta; W. B. Hill, of Macon; Dr. Robert Batey, of Rome; Charles Goodrich, of Augusta; J. B. Williams, of Savannah; Lemuel Johnson, of Waycross; O. M. McDonald, of Fernandina, Fla.

It is believed that these gentlemen will all accept, and that makes one of the strongest boards in the country.

The trustees elected the following officers:

T. B. Hines, president.  
W. A. Hemphill, vice-president.  
H. H. Stone, treasurer.  
J. S. Stewart, secretary.  
Rev. W. A. Candler, financial secretary.

A large crowd came on both trains and beautiful young ladies in the state are here.

### The West End Institute.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—In the progressive city of Cartersville under an able corps of teachers this institution has advanced itself to wonderful proficiency. Last week its spring session was closed with commencement exercises creditable alike to the tutors, students and course of study. The school has increased its enrollment and the demand which exists in every city no matter how proficient its system of public schools may be, and the large attendance and merited prosperity of this school attest the high appreciation in which it is held.

Among the lists of its attendees appear the names of representatives from Stilesboro, Emerson, Eufaula, Dalton, and other cities showing that its fair name is well confirmed to local favor.

The commencement exercises were particularly attractive. Opening with an exceptionally strong and eloquent sermon from Georgia's eminent divine, Rev. W. A. Candler, D. D., there followed a continued round of pleasant, interesting and instructive teacher and students, and as a fitting finale the following programs was faultlessly rendered on Thursday evening, to a full and appreciative audience.

1. Duet, two pianos—Miss L. Munford and Miss Sibley.  
2. Statistic Militaria—Ben Purse.  
3. Santa—A Meeting of Nations.  
4. Recitation—Mona Musk—Miss Cara Bacon.  
5. Tablano—Song of Miriam.  
6. Visitors from Fair Drill.  
7. Calisthenics—Fan Drill.

PART II.

1. Recitation—Ant Tubita—Miss Estelle Calvert.  
2. Operetta—Crown of Virtue—Tableau.  
3. Recitation—Grandmother's Turkey Tail Fan—Miss Lucy Jones.  
4. Calisthenics—Parasol Drill.

Mrs. J. H. Harris, a lady of culture and full experience, presides over this institution of learning, and assisted by Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Sibley, and Mrs. Harris and Carter, in addition to the full course of English education, the languages, music, art and elocution are taught, and the graduates from this school are prepared for life's battles and triumphs.

### The Dalton Schools.

DALTON, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The interest of the week has been centered in the commencement exercises of the Dalton Female college. The annual sermon on Sunday morning last by Rev. E. B. Wood, D. D., of Dalton, and the State Advocate, was an able and elegant discourse, finely received by a large audience. The annual concert Monday night was pronounced superb. One of the most interesting features of the exercises was the meeting on Tuesday night of the society of alumnae. There were papers read by former graduates of the college which set them up as models of high merit, and these were highly commended by others which proved them to be highly skilled in the art. The meeting was well attended, and the warm endorsement which his work has received, he was unanimously re-elected principal for the coming year by the board of trustees.

### THE HONOR PUPILS.

The Students In The High School Who Have Won Honors.

The honor students of the Girls' High school and Boys' High school have been announced by the board of trustees.

Gratulations are now in order.

The committee on teachers of the board of education met yesterday in Superintendent Slaten's office. There were present Mr. Hoke Smith, chairman, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Moran, Mr. Bray and Mr. Hazzard. The award of the diploma of the class of the Girls' High school and the Boys' High school was transmitted to the committee by the superintendent. There were no contests, and the award was confirmed, and published. Here it is:

Girls' High school.—First honor, Miss Belle Williams and Miss Blanchard Rosenthal share it. The record made by both young ladies was extraordinarily fine.

The second honor was given to four young ladies. They are Miss Jessie Armstrong, Miss Ruthie Jones, Miss Madeline Steinhauer and Miss Julia Gandy.

Honorable mention was made of Miss Louise Breitbacher.

In the business course Miss Flora McDonald and Miss Mamie Scott were given honorable mention.

Boys' High school.—First honor, Mr. Edward Williams and Mr. Frank Liddon.

The second honor was won by Mr. Delos Hill, Mr. Fred C. Fraser, Mr. John Ozburn, Mr. Percy R. May, Mr. C. H. McCall, Mr. G. Phillips and Mr. Guy Thurman.

The girls of the graduating class, of the second night, Professor Wright had given a similar exhibition here two years ago with which the town was much pleased, and some were fearful that the boys would not equal those who had preceded them, but the few who were soon dispelled, as they went forward in their various careers.

Master Willie Joiner, as "Tom Sawyer," was a decided success. He was as natural as life-conscious he seemed to be of his surroundings.

He has a perfect conception of his part. Miss Jessie Young was Aunt Polly's second self, and appeared at singing voice as her mother. Tom's womanly love for her, charge, her how to make Tom whitewash the fence, her teaching Tom his verses and Sunday-school lessons. Her exaltation over the fact that the boys had beat old Dobbin was seen with a faint smile.

Concession or rendition of this natural character, "Huck, the Vagabond," was represented by Master Willie Spain. He looked like "nobody didn't care for him, and he didn't for himself." The shooting match was natural and timely.

"The Fairies' Rival," arranged by the accomplished wife of the professor, and carried forward to the most perfect completion. It was without doubt the loveliest picture I ever saw.

The costumes of the little ones were sparkling and beautiful.

One little fairy was riding over the back of a large swan, as the swan grazed upon the flowers on the stage on that day and night.

The queen was the personification of beauty, encircled by a garland of lovely flowers and attended by her little maid of honor was a beautiful picture.

Mr. Worman said this evening: "I have just come from the mine, and we have struck solid coal. I have no doubt about this. How long it will take us to get through I don't know, but I think we will be out by the middle of next month. The miners are still alive and used this means as a signal."

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—[Special.]—Mabel, a southern girl, who has three days, but has

police headquarters found her walking Houston street, in company.

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RECREANT DEMOCRATS

DEFEAT THEIR PARTY.

GOLD BUGS GO TO REED'S AID

And Help Him Out in His In-

famous Rulings.

PRESIDENT HARRISON WILL NOW RUN

For a Second Sentence in the

White House.

GEORGIANS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—[Special.]—The

silver fight ended today in a peculiar manner.

Reed, with bulldog tenacity, has held on

throughout defeat, after defeat, and today

rendered a decision in regard to the where-

abouts of the free-coining bill.

He announced that it was still in the com-

mittee on coinage, weights and measures.

Immediately Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the

silver dollar democrat, appealed. This appeal

brought the question down to the point of

republicans overruling their speaker, to addi-

tional steps toward free coinage, while with

the democrats it was considered a vote for or against free coinage.

JUDGE CRISP SPEAKS.

On this question there was a long debate.

Judge Crisp made the leading speech for the

democrats, accusing Reed and his republicans

of having attempted to demonetize silver in

secret, and by the use of gag rules, while the

speaker was using his rules to prevent the

house from having a direct vote for or against

free coinage. The speaker, he said, knew the

majority of the house favored free coinage, and

he was using his power to stifle the majority.

A number of western republicans also took

the same view, and spoke to that effect.

Then Mr. Clements, of Georgia, although

only given two minutes, wrung in a strong

speech for free coinage, stating that it was not

a party question, and warning the friends of

free coinage that if they let this opportunity

pass, they would not have another op-

portunity this session to vote for free coinage.

The opportunity was allowed to pass.

**THE GOLD BUGS GATHER.**

The gold among the democrats voted

against their own party. There were about

fifteen of them. While a number of republi-

cans voted with the democrats on the appeal,

more democrats went with the republicans,

and the appeal was lost, or rather laid on the

table, by a vote of 141 to 117.

This means that although the free-coining

men are largely in the majority in the house, there will be no free-coining bill to pass that day.

Indeed they will never have an op-

portunity to vote upon it. Reed will do ex-

actly as he did when the bill demonetizing

silver passed the house. He will

refuse to recognize any but his own lea-

teneurs for the purpose of offering amendments. Then

the result will probably be that the house will

pass a compromise measure, providing for the

coining of \$500,000 of silver monthly, and

making the certificate legal tender. The

chances are, although a large majority of the

senate favors free coinage, that the senators

will accept this compromise rather than the

present law remain, for they realize that

the administration and Tom Reed have com-

bined to use every possible means, fair or

fool, to prevent the adoption of a free coinage

measure, and that to pass it they would have

to stay here all summer.

Reed has received some very rough handling

in this fight, which will result in making

quite a hole in his rapidly swelling presiden-

tial boom. He has been shown that the

house will no longer submit to his bulldozing.

Indeed, although he has prevented free coin-

age, he has come out of this fight in such a

beaten and torn condition that he will

hardly have the desire to precipitate another

of a similar character.

**GEORGIA'S PRESENT.**

Quite a party of Georgians spent the day

here, and were in the house gallery during the

silver discussion. Among them were Messrs.

G. V. Gross, C. J. Hadley, E. P. Howell and

J. W. English, of Atlanta, and R. W. Anderson and J. D. Stetson, of Hawkinsville.

The party has been to New York on railroad

business, and stopped over here to see and hear

the silver fight. Col. Gross thinks the national

house of representatives would prove quite an

attraction as an addition to the Gross Zoo. He

believes he would rather have it than the ele-

phant. However, he could not persuade Tom

Reed to move his show to Atlanta, although

the sun he offered was not a modest one for

Atlanta.

**HARRISON WILL RUN.**

President Harrison's friends today say that

Mr. Woodard misunderstood his remarks about

returning to Indianapolis to practice law when

his term expires.

What he meant was that if the people did

not approve his course on the silver and other

matters, he would gladly retire at the end of

his term. He has, however, heard the rum-

blings and did say just what Mr. Woodard

quoted him as saying, but he has few friends,

very few, whom he has appointed to offices,

and these are the men who are now talking for

him, although he made other trades just like

that he made with "Boss" Buck, to have state

delegations



DERAILED  
People Dangerously  
engaged in the coach; running fast, many killed. In passing rear truck of the last. This broke the car turned it on its side. Most of the passengers, children, and they the crash came.

sever, Ala., bruised

Oxford, Ala., body

Henry Ellen, Ala.,

man, Mrs. Laura

co., Mrs. M. M. S.

painfully cut and

body. Ben, Ala., shoulder

slid. arm dislocated and

ed slight cuts and

brought to this city,

ared for, and it is

over.

**WORLD.**

Yesterday—The

reval, 7; base hits,

hits, 4; errors, 4;

Ryan, 1;

base hits, 10; errors,

Bat-

Kane; Gastricht and

Cleveland, 3; base

hits, 13; errors,

Scutliff; Radbourne;

5; base hits, 10;

Pittsburg, 7; base

hits, 1; errors, 6;

Carroll; Bullock

cinicati, 4; Boston,

ldwin; Nichols and

Chicago, 9; base

hits, 9; errors,

Weyling and

Rungs—Rochester, 9;

base hits, 9;

McGuire; McElroy

Races.

seven furlongs,

omo third. Time,

Salle McClelland

and third. Time,

ton won, Cheas-

Time, 145.

ton, 230.

teeth, 10.

ton, 10.

one mile, Pall-

Robespierre third.

nt won, Gifford

half a mile, and

Uncle Bol-

son, only three-

Kingberry; Jed

in, 230.

Time, 230.

mind was very

th, Bertha won,

third. Time,

arch won, Dick-

130.

**UND.**

nt in Yester-

the following

ne, . . . . . \$ 19

coodinary, . . . . . 25

Winkle, . . . . . 100

ldwell, . . . . . 25

Nichols, . . . . . 25

ravitt, . . . . . 10

Mrs. M. R. . . . . 75

mond, . . . . . 25

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Winkle, Jr., . . . . . 25

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 22, 1890.

Concerning Railroad Commission.  
The campaign in Texas is of national interest because the railroad question is the burning issue.

Whether they shall have a railroad commission with plenary powers, one with limited powers, or none at all—these are the points the Texans are considering.

It is natural that inquiries should be made concerning the Georgia commission and its results. An article in another column shows the nature of the information sought, and the facts presented are worthy of consideration.

Our railroad commission was created by the constitution of 1877. At first, it was strongly opposed in certain quarters, but it was found that during the first five years of its existence 2,000 miles of railway were built, against less than 100 miles for the five years preceding. Construction continued to increase until the figures for the present year show that Georgia leads all the states in the union in track-laying.

This is Georgia's answer to the charge that a commission would discourage railroad construction.

Our commission reduced passenger rates from five to three cents a mile, and made a large reduction in freight rates. So far from injuring the roads, the result was increased business, bigger profits, better dividends, and higher market values for railroad stocks.

It has been found that lower local rates stimulate local interests. We have been fortunate in having men of experience and integrity on the commission, and they have stood between the people and the roads, dealing fairly and squarely with both, preventing oppressive charges and discrimination.

The building of so many new lines in Georgia is largely due to the fact that the power of the commission to establish joint roads encourages the building of short lines.

For some time past there has been practically no opposition in this state to a railroad commission. It has been a success from the start. Under its wise and just regulations the roads, the states and the people have prospered. Our material progress was never more rapid, and the basis of our prosperity was never more solid.

The Georgia commission deserves all the study that the Texans can give it. It was modeled by General Robert Toombs upon the best European systems. It has passed the experimental stage and is now one of our best established and most cherished institutions.

Undoubtedly, a bad commission system, or a good one with incompetent men to administer it, would be an injury to the railroads and the people. The Texans must settle the matter for themselves. All that we can say to them is that the Georgia system, judiciously framed and administered by good and competent men, has worked so satisfactorily that neither the railroads nor the people have any right to make again.

These facts speak volumes, but the additional fact that the commission costs our people only \$10,000 a year should not be forgotten. It is safe to say that the money could not be better invested. We are satisfied with the returns.

**Georgia and the North.**

We think the Charleston News and Courier has misunderstood the motive of the convention of northern men which was held recently at Douglassville, in this state. In an editorial review of the work of the convention, the News and Courier overlooks its social and fraternal features, and referring to the appointment of a board of immigration which will actively engage in the work of inducing northern people to locate in Georgia and other southern states, intimates that the labor of such a board is unnecessary, and that Georgia and the south have no need of such advertisement as may be obtained through this source. The News and Courier says:

The convention will excite no little attention and comment in the north for a few days now, and the board of immigration will probably be unable to reach a general favorable class of people in that section which could not be reached by any other agency. Whether the new Georgia schema for advertising that state and filling it with settlers will meet the expectations of its promoters, may, however, be seriously doubted. Georgia has been in the union for a great many years. In fact it helped to form the confederacy, and its territory has been added to it. Two new states, indeed, have been carved out of the territory which Georgia gave to the union. All intelligent people in the union ought to be pretty well informed by this time, therefore, about the history and resources of Georgia and the southern people. Those who do not know anything about Georgia, it would seem, have scarcely the degree of intelligence that would enable them to read and understand the circulars of the board of canvassers appointed at Douglassville, or to make them desirable settlers in any part of the south.

While, of course, there is no truth in what our contemporary says—and Georgia is pretty well known to the people of the north, and indeed throughout the whole country—yet the work which has been accomplished by northern men who have made the state their home has never had such public expression as was given at Douglassville. Georgia may not need a few "advertising circulars" in the north to induce northern immigration, but in view of the misrepresentation to which, in common with every other southern state, she has been subjected by the partisan press of the north, the voluntary testimony of a colony of northern

men who stand up in the meeting and advocate her interests, is certainly valuable and is sure to do good.

And the "advertising circulars" will do good in their way. Our contemporary ought to know that advertising pays, and we are convinced that this meeting of northerners on Georgia soil, originally meant to be merely fraternal, will have a business weight inspiring the cause of religion by his ignorance and eccentric talk. Suppose this to be true. The Christian ministers of the land have enough intellectual and spiritual strength to enable them to keep their study and starting ally in the right path. Let them stand shoulder to shoulder with him, and help him in his vigorous work. The reformation of the churches, and the elimination of their vicious elements, will do more to make outsiders feel the power of the gospel than anything else.

We must uphold the evangelist. If he uses rough words, some people deserve them. If he makes mistakes, let good men of superior knowledge correct them. We cannot afford to ignore the truth, and smite the truth-tellers, because he slips up in grammar, and speaks the language of the streets.

in driving the money changers out of the temple.

Given half a chance, the people of this country would plunge into the most earnest and far-reaching revival of the century. Their reception of the evangelist shows this. But an old objection comes up that this rough and sometimes mistaken crusader is inspiring the cause of religion by his ignorance and eccentric talk. Suppose this to be true. The Christian ministers of the land have enough intellectual and spiritual strength to enable them to keep their study and starting ally in the right path. Let them stand shoulder to shoulder with him, and help him in his vigorous work. The reformation of the churches, and the elimination of their vicious elements, will do more to make outsiders feel the power of the gospel than anything else.

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uses rough words, some people deserve them. If he makes mistakes, let good men of superior knowledge correct them. We cannot afford to ignore the truth, and smite the truth-tellers, because he slips up in grammar, and speaks the language of the streets.

forced to our lips, we should enjoy what the north enjoys and be thankful for it. But we have never been forced to face this contingency. We have used ourselves to wait for that peculiar ripening and particular variety of melon that garnish the July barbecue. It is not every melon that is a good one; it is not every person that knows how to eat a melon, whether it be good or bad. We do not know how our northern friends feel on this subject; but now that arrangements have been made to place within reach of the poorest this most magnificent production of sun and soil, we feel like meeting them on common ground and swapping experiences. We are of the opinion that the Georgia melon—the watermelon—is destined to be the great reconstructor of the nation, and in view of that fact we believe that those who are inclined to the fruit should know how to approach it.

It is said in Florida that the way to eat an orange is to put your nose in it. This advice applies to the watermelon in the most emphatic manner. There is nothing fit to eat in the melon but the heart, and that should be torn out and devoured bodily, and if the juices should run down the neck and into the sleeves, so much the better. Sweets to the sweet—and nothing could be sweeter than these juices, which embody the fruition of the year, and all that is best in the seasons. The knife is a deadly weapon. It destroys the flavor, and has a deadly effect on the fruit. People who understand their business never use a knife, but go at it like pugilists, and the more barbarous the attack the finer the feast.

We make these notes in passing. When poor Mr. Harrison gets through nursing a contrary grand-child and concludes to sign the silver bill, we may have more to say.

It is remarked that shipments of gold from this country have begun. The probability is that if we needed this gold it would be kept at home.

Mr. SPEAKER REED is beginning to swink.

WE learn from the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette that Mr. Harrison doesn't want office at all. As this is a free country, why doesn't he resign?

Ir is thought that Mr. Harrison prefers the gift of a cottage to office. This shows that he is a professional patriot.

Ir is the distinction of Thomas B. Reed that he lives in the most corrupt congressional district in the country.

THE president injured his grandson the other day by slapping at a fly. Flies do not always alight on people that are sweet.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A BOSTON paper advises Colonel Calvin Brice to retire from the chairmanship of the democratic committee. It would be as delicate as proper for Colonel Brice to advise the retirement of the editor of the Times.

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**YOU CAN STILL  
SEND IN YOUR NAME**

If it Has Not Been Taken By the  
Enumerators.

**THE CENSUS-TAKING HAS CLOSED.**

Everybody is Anxious to Know  
What the Count Will Be.

The census has ended.

All of the enumerators were withdrawn from the field last night, having finished their respective districts.

The special institutional enumerators, as well as the field enumerators reported last night for the last time to Colonel Thibadeau.

The people are counted.

The census takers say they have made a full count, but it is almost impossible to do this.

If you have not been counted send your name to the supervisor's office at 383 South Broad.

If you know any friend or relative who has not been counted, send in their names to the supervisor.

Let us have a full and fair count.

Atlanta must show up for all she is worth.

The people must take hold now and help out the work of the enumerators. Every Atlantan should help to swell the census list.

Not a stone should be left unturned in this work.

**WHAT THE ENUMERATORS SAY.**

The enumerators say that they have gotten every man, woman and child in the city—as near as possible.

They say, however, that this is hard to do, and are anxious for the people to help them out if they have not succeeded in getting all of the names.

There are some districts, they say, that are especially hard to enumerate. The suburban neighborhoods of the city with their scattered houses have perhaps been liable to suffer more than any others, and in these districts especially should the people see to it that none are omitted.

The enumerators were congregated in the supervisor's office last night making out their final reports.

When questioned about the number they had enumerated they made no definite answer, but said that they had never failed in enumerating more than a hundred names a day, and had often taken as high as two hundred names.

Some of them expressed an opinion among themselves that the census would not reach nearly eight thousand, but stated that it was almost impossible to get the full count to a name.

Others thought differently about the population of Atlanta.

Colonel Thibadeau will begin next week to estimate the city's population, and will send it to Washington at once.

The enumeration of West End is completed also, the enumerator having made his final report.

A number of enumerators throughout the district have reported their work as finished.

Remember that it is not yet too late to get in your name.

Send it in at once.

**AN OESTREPEROUS PRISONER.**

**He Thumps a Policeman on the Head and Makes His Escape.**

A big burly negro knocked a policeman on the head last night with a heavy hickory stick.

Policeman Dukes is on duty at Inman park with Patrolman Whitley.

Last night about 8 o'clock the two policemen arrested a negro who was on a high horse at the park. They carried him to the electric car station to telephone to the city for the patrol wagon.

Patrolman Whitley went in the car office to do the telephoning, and left Patrolman Duke on the outside with the negro.

The policeman held the prisoner by the wrist with his chain nippers. The chain was on the negro's right arm, and under the policeman's left arm his hickory stick was carried.

A moment after Patrolman Whitley disappeared inside the car-office, the negro, with a quick movement, grabbed the policeman's stick in his free left hand. Before the officer realized the situation, a heavy blow on his head sent him tumbling down a ten-foot embankment, at the edge of which he and his prisoner had halted.

Of course he released his grip on the negro, who ran off through the woods and has not yet been rearrested.

Policeman Duke was pretty well bruised and shaken up, but not so seriously as to prevent his from remaining on duty the balance of the night.

His clothing was muddled considerably by his tumble down the embankment, and he looked pretty well dilapidated when he came to the station-house last night to report the occurrence and bring in another prisoner.

**M. TOLLESON IS FREE.**

**The Criminal Warrants Dismissed Yesterday Morning.**

Mr. J. R. Tolleson is at liberty. He has been at liberty for several days so far as the charge of contempt of court was concerned.

But there were two criminal warrants awaiting him, sworn out by the First National bank of Little Rock, and he was arrested, and carried before Justice Pat Owens on Tuesday last.

Justice Owens put him under a \$500 bond for his appearance yesterday, and the bond was easily forthcoming.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tolleson was promptly in court, but the prosecutors had asked Justice Owens to dismiss the case because they were unable to secure the attendance of the witnesses from Little Rock.

One of the warrants charged Mr. Tolleson with larceny after trust, and the other with embezzlement, but neither of them was substantiated, and Mr. Tolleson is free.

After the long months of his confinement his discharge occurred some days ago, but the two warrants were still outstanding, and there was a probability of his having further trouble.

The dismissal of those warrants, however, constitutes the last act in the case, so far as the original charges go, and Mr. Tolleson is a free man.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

**M. M. Mauck is papering two elegant residences in Marietta.**

**For Sale.**

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

A policy-holder in the Massachusetts Benefit Association who becomes totally disabled from age or sickness, can get half the face value of his policy on presentation in cash. J. A. Burney & Co., State Managers.

[Communicated.]  
**THE ANSWER.**

Of Major A. F. Woolley to R. T. Nesbitt and His Man Friday, Tom Lyon.  
NEAR KINGSTON, Ga., June 21, 1890.—Editors Constitution: In your journal of the 19th appeared a communication from R. T. Nesbitt, in reply to a card of mine published in THE CONSTITUTION last Sunday.

Mr. Nesbitt says he is endeavoring to direct the public mind from the anomalies of the campaign, for commissioner of agriculture, and the national onslaught on him, and that when any charges are made against the department an employee comes forward and taking a handful of slime and sticks it at the man who has the temerity to approach their strength.

If your readers will refer to the many cards and communications of R. T. Nesbitt that have appeared in the columns of your paper, and the numerous circulars he has sent broadcast over the state, they will be convinced, beyond any question, that he is the first and only person who has taken any step or made any onslaught, as he has continually tried to make charges which were mere fabrications since the campaign opened, all of which he has utterly failed to substantiate. A fair-minded and justice-loving public will slow to give credence to the charges made by Mr. Nesbitt that are wholly without any foundation.

**THEIR CASE IN COURT.**

The case of the controller-general vs. The Atlanta and Florida, for taxes due and the penalty for non-payment of those taxes, came up in chambers before Judge Marshall J. Clarke yesterday.

The grounds advanced by the counsel of the road why these taxes should not be paid are rather original.

In the first place, it is cited that certain roads in the state are exempt from an ad valorem tax—the Central, for example, the Georgia road, the Southwestern, and one or two others, which pay only one-half of one per cent. of their net income, and no ad valorem tax whatever. It is claimed that the Atlanta and Florida is liable for no more than this one-half per cent. on their net income; otherwise they are discriminated against, contrary to the provisions of the state constitution.

In the second place, it is claimed that this discrimination is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which guarantees equal rights to all "persons," that were construed as applying to corporate bodies as well as to individuals.

Of course if the Atlanta and Florida wins the suit finally, the decision would very seriously affect the revenue of the state, for every other railroad in the state would refuse to pay taxes on the same grounds.

Colonel P. L. Myatt represented the road yesterday, and Attorney-General Anderson the state.

"I am quite confident," said the attorney-general yesterday, "that the tax will be decided a constitutional one."

**Annual Convention.**

The annual convention of the Southern Railway and Steamship association will be held in Atlanta Wednesday, July 9th.

Fifty or seventy-five of the most prominent railway officials in the south will be assembled here then. The convention is in session for one day only.

The main business before them will be the election of officers. President Joseph E. Brown and the other officers will doubtless be re-elected without opposition.

**For Savannah and Brunswick.**

Within a few days now, by agreement between the Central and the East Tennessee, special excursion rates will be given from Atlanta to Savannah and Brunswick. The rate of \$4.50 for the round trip has yet to be authorized by Commissioner Slaughter, but that is the rate agreed upon.

The tickets are good on any train leaving Atlanta Saturday evening, and are good to the Monday night following.

A business man can then take the sleeper here after business hours Saturday evening, and wake up next morning at Tybee or St. Simons; have all day Sunday for pleasure, and until noon Sunday for business or pleasure there, reaching home again Monday night.

The rate, it will be noticed, is an exceptionally low one, and the Sunday excursion trains to the ocean will doubtless be liberally patronized.

**Holiday Excursions.**

The Georgia Pacific will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points in Arkansas and Texas, one fare for the round trip, July 29, 30, and 31.

At Vernon is busy arranging for this, and says his road will handle big crowds out of here on those days.

**About the B. and O.**

"As I understand the Baltimore and Ohio matter now," remarked a prominent railroader yesterday, "the New York company which Mr. Inman formed has 47,000 shares of the stock. The Garrett party has 50,000 shares, and these two together make a large majority of the stock.

But of those 47,000 shares the Terminal has only 12,000.

"So they are quite a long way removed from owning the controlling interest in that road. But their interest, even if it does not eventually control the Baltimore and Ohio, will do a great deal for the Terminal system and for the south. Heretofore this great system of southern roads has had no line of its own to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and without access to those places a system cannot be really independent."

"The Richmond and Danville connects in Washington now with the Pennsylvania system, and the terminal property in Washington, used by both roads, is the property of the Pennsylvania system.

"They have no transfer to the Baltimore and Ohio now except by ferry, but I suppose they will be forced to quit the depot they are using now and connect directly with the Baltimore and Ohio.

"The importance of the deal is then that all this southern system has a line of its own to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Not only that, but it provides an outlet for the Queen and Crescent from Cincinnati, which road the Terminal now controls.

"So far as the south is concerned, it is the most important railroad transfer made in a long while."

The devotional committee will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening, and a full attendance is requested.

The association is in a prosperous condition, under the supervision of its officers, and the general favor expressed among its co-workers prevails as to its success for the year pending. Let the good work go on.

**NOTES.**

The membership committee of the Y. M. C. A. held a special meeting and enthusiastically voted at the meeting by a large majority in favor of the plan of Mr. H. M. May, assistant secretary, A. H. Whitman, physical director. Regular services will be held at 3:30 p. m. Good singing and an interesting talk by a young man who will lead, will be the special features.

Young Men's Christian Association, Corner Street and Franklin, C. A. Littlefield, president; H. M. May, assistant secretary; A. H. Whitman, physical director. Regular services will be held at 3:30 p. m. Good singing and an interesting talk by a young man who will lead, will be the special features.

A gospel tent has been erected at the corner of Foundry and Mangum streets, under the direction of Rev. W. P. Smith, the pastor of Asbury M. E. church, the protracted services at the church having grown in interest recently, and decided an early meeting. Rev. B. F. Payne is assisting the pastor. Everybody is invited to attend these meetings.

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All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

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**M. M. Mauck has had five men papering in Eatonton nearly two months.**

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**A Policy Holder.**

The Massachusetts Benefit Association saved its policy-holder in the Massachusetts Benefit Association who becomes totally disabled from age or sickness, can get half the face value of his policy on presentation in cash. J. A. Burney & Co., State Managers.

**GEORGIA RAILROADS.**

**FREIGHT SCHEDULES GO INTO EFFECT JULY 1 ON THE A. & F.**

**The Tax Case Argued Yesterday in Superior Court—What the Examiners of the W. & A. Are to Do.**

Freight schedules, it is stated definitely now, go into effect July 1 over the Atlanta and Florida between Macon and Atlanta.

The passenger schedule will not go into effect until several days later because some trestle work on the Macon and Birmingham is to be finished up before the lives of passengers are taken in charge.

The Atlanta and Florida has adopted quite a metropolitan feature.

It went into effect yesterday.

It is the uniforming of their agents. All along the line the bright new uniforms were put on yesterday. It is a stylish, neat, comfortable suit, made by George Muse, the Atlanta clothier.

The Atlanta and Florida has adopted quite a metropolitan feature.

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**YOU CAN STILL  
SEND IN YOUR NAME**

If it Has Not Been Taken By the  
Enumerators.

**THE CENSUS-TAKING HAS CLOSED.**

Everybody is Anxious to Know  
What the Count Will Be.

The census has ended.

All of the enumerators were withdrawn from  
the field last night, having finished their  
respective districts.

The special institutional enumerators,  
as well as the field enumerators reported last  
night for the last time to Colonee Tibadeau.

The people are counted.

The census takers say they have made a full  
count, but it is almost impossible to do this.

If you have not been counted send in your  
name to the supervisor's office at 38½ South  
Broad.

If you know any friend or relative who has  
not been counted, send in their names to the  
supervisor.

Let us have a full and fair count.

Atlanta must show up for all she is worth.

The people must take hold now and help out  
the work of the enumerators.

Every Atlantan should help to  
swell the census list.

Not a stone should be left unturned in this  
work.

**WHAT THE ENUMERATORS SAY.**

The enumerators say that they have gotten  
every man, woman and child in the city—  
as near as possible.

They say, however, that this is hard to do  
and are anxious for the people to help them  
out if they have not succeeded in getting all  
of the names.

There are some districts, they say, that are  
especially hard to enumerate. The suburban  
neighborhoods of the city with their scattered  
houses have perhaps been liable to suffer more  
than any others, and in these districts  
especially should the people see to it that none  
are omitted.

The enumerators were congregated in the  
supervisor's office last night making out their  
final reports.

When questioned about the number they  
had enumerated they made no definite an-  
swer, but said that they had never failed in  
enumerating more than a hundred names a  
day, and had often taken as high as two hun-  
dred names.

Some of them expressed an opinion  
among themselves that the census would  
not reach eighty thousand, but  
stated that it was almost impossible to get the  
full count to a name.

Others thought differently about the popula-  
tion of Atlanta.

Colonel Tibadeau will begin next week to  
estimate the city's population, and will send it  
on to Washington at once.

The enumeration of West End is completed  
also, the enumerator having made his final  
report.

A number of enumerators throughout the  
district have reported their work as fin-  
ished.

Remember that it is not yet too late to get  
in your name.

Send it in at once.

**AN OBSTREPEROUS PRISONER.**

**He Thumps a Policeman on the Head and  
Makes His Escape.**

A big negro knocked Policeman  
Dukes on the head last night with a heavy  
hickory stick.

Policeman Dukes is on duty at Inman Park  
with Patrolman Whitley.

Last night about 8 o'clock the two police-  
men arrested a negro who was on a high horse  
at the park. They carried him to the electric  
car station to telephone to the city for the  
police wagon.

Patrolman Whitley went in the car office to  
do the telephoning, and left Patrolman Dukes  
on the outside with the negro.

The policeman held the prisoner by the  
wrist with his chain nippers. The chain was  
on the negro's right arm, and under the police-  
man's left arm. His hickory stick was par-  
celled.

A moment after Policeman Whitley dis-  
appeared inside the car-office, the negro, who had  
a quick mind, grabbed the policeman's  
stick in his free left hand. Before the officer  
realized the situation, a heavy blow on the ten-foot en-  
bankment, at the edge of which he and his  
partner had halted.

Of course he released his grip on the negro,  
who ran off through the woods and has not  
yet been rearrested.

Policeman Duke was pretty well bruised  
and shaken up, but not so seriously as to pre-  
vent his return remaining on duty the balance of  
the night.

His clothing was muddled considerably by  
the tumble down the embankment, and he  
looked pretty well dilapidated when he came  
to the station-house last night to report the oc-  
currence and bring in another prisoner.

**M. R. TOLLESON IS FREE.**

**The Criminal Warrants Dismissed Yesterday  
Morning.**

Mr. J. R. Tolleson is at liberty.  
He has been in liberty for several days so far  
as the charge of contempt of court was con-  
cerned.

But there were two criminal warrants await-  
ing him, sworn out by the First National bank  
of Little Rock, and he was arrested, and car-  
ried before Justice Pat Owsons on Tuesday  
last.

Justice Owsons put him under a \$500 bond  
for his appearance yesterday, and the bond was  
easily forthcoming.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tolleson was  
promptly in court, but the prosecutors had  
asked Justice Owsons to dismiss the case because  
they were unable to secure the atten-  
tance of the witnesses from Little Rock.

One of the warrants charged Mr. Tolleson  
with larceny after trust, and the other with  
embezzlement, but neither of them was sub-  
stantiated, and Mr. Tolleson is free.

After all the long months of his confinement  
his discharge occurred some days ago, but the  
two warrants were still outstanding, and there  
was a probability of his having further trouble.

The dismissal of those warrants, however,  
constitutes the last act in the case, so far as  
the original charges go, and Mr. Tolleson is a  
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ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use  
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church, the protracted services at the church  
having grown in interest sufficient to demand an  
effort in this direction. Rev. B. F. Abbott is  
assisting in the work. Everybody is invited to  
attend these meetings.

Judge Lawrence, of the supreme court of  
New York, has just decided that Dr. I. G. B.  
Siebert & Sons have the exclusive right to the  
trade mark "Angostura Bitters." Dr. Siebert &  
Sons have granted them an injunction against  
C. W. Abbott & Co., of Baltimore, restraining  
them from using that name or putting up  
any imitation of the Angostura Bitters.

The Massachusetts Benefit association saved its  
policy-holders in 1889, \$885,472. Pay all its death  
losses in full. J. A. Burney & Co., State Agents.

A policy-holder in the Massachusetts Benefit  
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(Communicated.)  
**THE ANSWER.**

**Of Major A. F. Woolley to R. T. Nesbit and  
His Man Friday, Tom Lyon.**

NEAR KINGSTON, Ga., June 21, 1890.—Editors  
Constitution: In your journal of the 10th ap-  
peared a communication from R. T. Nesbit, in  
reply to a card of mine published in THE CONSTITU-  
TION of last Sunday.

Mr. Nesbit says I am endeavoring to direct the  
public mind from the true issues of the campaign,  
or commissioners of agriculture, while a personal  
outright on him, and that when any charges are  
made against the department an employee comes  
forward taking a handful of slime and slithers  
it at the feet of his master with the temerity to ap-  
proach their strength.

If your readers will refer to the many cards and  
communications of R. T. Nesbit that have ap-  
peared in the columns of your paper, and the nu-  
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state, they will be convinced, beyond any ques-  
tion, that he is the first and only person who has  
thrown any mud, or made any onslaught,  
as he has continually been making charges which  
are mere fabrications since the campaign  
opened, all of which he has failed to substantiate.  
A fair-minded and justice-loving man  
will be slow to give credence to the charges made  
by Mr. Nesbit that are wholly without any foundation.

**THEIR CASE IN COURT.**

The case of the comptroller-general vs. The  
Atlanta and Florida, for taxes due and the  
penalty for non-payment of those taxes, came  
up in chambers before Judge Marshall J. Clarke yesterday.

The grounds advanced by the counsel of the  
road why these taxes should not be paid are  
rather original.

In the first place, it is cited that certain  
roads in the state are exempt from an ad valorem  
tax—the Central, for example, the Georgia  
road, the Southwestern, and one or two others, which pay only one-half of  
one per cent. of their net income, and no ad  
valorem tax whatever. It is claimed that the  
Atlanta and Florida is liable for no more tax  
than this one-half per cent. on their net income;  
otherwise they are discriminated against, contrary to the provisions of the state  
constitution.

The only point I brought against Mr. Nesbit  
was that he was persistently creating accusations  
against the commissioner of agriculture, all of  
which he knew to be false. Mr. Nesbit has done  
his character far more injury than I could, or  
would do, by the most outrageous and unwarranted  
manner in which he has conducted this  
campaign.

If Mr. Nesbit would give the salary of  
the inspector general for the benefit of the  
people some consideration would be given to the  
matter, but otherwise he would serve

him much better than making false charges  
against a man whose character he so wantonly  
desires.

Judge Henderson, in raising the salaries of ins-  
pectors, did nothing more than the law per-  
mitted. Still, Mr. Nesbit would lead the unsus-  
pecting to believe that this increase of salary was  
done much wrongfully taken from them. He seems  
to be very ignorant of the laws governing the de-  
partment of agriculture.

Mr. Nesbit evidently shows the derangements  
which he says are being inflicted upon him by the  
commissioner of agriculture, all of which he  
knows to be false. Mr. Nesbit has done  
his character far more injury than I could, or  
would do, by the most outrageous and unwarranted  
manner in which he has conducted this  
campaign.

I am quite confident," said the attorney-  
general yesterday, "that the tax will be de-  
cided a constitutional one."

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The annual convention of the Southern  
Railway and Steamship association will be  
held in Atlanta Wednesday, July 9th.

Fifty or sixty-five of the most prominent  
railway officials in the south will be assem-  
bled here then. The convention is in session  
for one day only.

The main business before them will be the  
election of officers. President Joseph E.  
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A business man can then take the sleeper  
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and until noon Sunday for business or pleasure  
there, reaching home again Monday night.

The rate, it will be noticed, is an exception-  
ally low one, and the Sunday excursion  
trains to the ocean will doubtless be liberally  
patronized.

**Harvest Excursions.**

The Georgia Pacific will sell harvest excursion  
tickets to all points in Arkansas and Texas, one fare for the round trip, July 29, 30,  
and 31.

Alf Vernoy is busy arranging for this, and  
says his road will handle big crowds out of here  
on those days.

**About the B. & O.**

"As I understand the Baltimore and Ohio  
matter now," remarked a prominent railroad  
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Inman formed has 47,000 shares of the stock.  
The Garrett party has 50,000 shares, and these two together make a large majority of the  
stock in his company before an alliance con-  
vention to nominate candidates for the legis-  
lature, and charges me partly with his defeat,  
and his loss in the election, and I am afraid he  
failed to be a witness in winning his victory  
against the commission in this matter.

I suppose a place at the hands of Mr.  
Nesbit for the dirty work will be secured  
when he comes to the city, and I am afraid he  
will be likely to do it.

I beg pardon of a negro for having  
troubled him with the matter, and now dis-  
miss him forever. A. F. WOOLLEY.

The Massachusetts Benefit association has paid  
\$3,800,000 in death cases; has \$25,000 surplus and  
gives good sound insurance at about half the  
cost in an old line company. J. A. Burney & Co.,  
State Agents.

Young Men's Christian Association  
Corporation and Poor Streets. C. A. Litchfield,  
General Secretary; H. B. Hayes, Assistant Secretary;  
A. H. Whitman, physical director. Regular ser-  
vices will be held at 3:30 p.m. Good singing and an  
interesting talk by a young man who will lead  
will be the special feature.

**NOTES.**

The membership committee of the Y. M. C. A.  
held a special interesting and enthusiastic meet-  
ing yesterday, and the results were excellent.

A special line of work was marked out for  
the future to increase its membership. The suc-  
cess of this scheme is quite promising. Straw-  
berry Hill cream were served.

The reception committee held a meeting last  
Friday evening, and the work mapped out for its  
success to interest young men and strangers is  
also very promising.

The educational committee will hold a meeting next  
Tuesday evening, and a full attendance is  
requested.

The association is in a prosperous condition,  
under the supervision of its officers, and the general  
feeling expressed among its co-workers pre-  
dicts as to its success for the year pending. Let  
the good work go on.

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## THOUGHT HOUSES AND MONEY HOUSES.

Some Features of One of Atlanta's Pretty Homes.

### TWO BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC ROOMS.

Some Gossip About the Summer Young Woman and Her Dandish Attire.

A woman upon calling on another seldom finds pleasure in being kept waiting.

There are not many reception-rooms individual and charming enough to make a woman feel compensated for holding her tongue a few minutes, but I found, last week, a room so charming that I could have enjoyed its loveliness without other amusement for an hour or two. Everything about it was refined, dainty, individual. It was in warm brown tones and this scheme of color was carried out to the letter in every particular. The wood-work was cherry, the walls pale brown with a pearl-colored frieze. The carpet was in a rich palm-leaf pattern in dull browns and golds with a slight suggestion of old blue. The chandeliers and quaint scenes between the windows were bronze. The center window in the bay window at the end was curtained in China silk in a splashed pattern of pale brown and white, and the windows on either side had cream Irish point curtains, above them all was an artistic light wood-work in cherry. The furniture was different in upholstering and design, yet all beautifully harmonizing. A dainty tete-a-tete sofa in rich brown brocade stuff was in front of the bay window. On the left was a Turkish divan in gold brown brocaded plush. The pillows upon it were deliciously inviting. There was one covered with yellow plush scattered over with dogwood blossoms, another embroidered in old rose and gold flowers with darning stitch and a fir needle pillow made like a large sachet bag of ivory brocaded silk, embroidered in fir branches and tied with yellow ribbon. On the other side was an airy little cherry stagger, filled with dainty boudoirs; a grand piano was in the corner; opposite was the daintiest little tea table with embroidered linen cover and all sorts of lovely cups and a tall glass candle with a shade of fated satin that would look like a buttercup. Near this was a tall lamp with a brown porcelain shade. The pictures were etchings and water colors mostly; there were two Venetian scenes and an exquisite head of an Italian girl, and held by the frame of another picture an unframed study of daffodils in a glass bowl—light, live daffodils with the April breezes in their petals and the life-giving nectar of the new-born year in their cups.

Daffodils mean almost everything to me. They seemed the flowers of hope and resurrection when I played with them above forgotten graves in an old-time church-yard; they had a cheerful, more personal meaning when I watched them in the firelight during long days of illness.

I forgot to ask the lady of the house if she painted those particular daffodils. She looked as if she had when she came down in a cool white gown, tied about the waist with a cool green sash. I thought of Roman hyacinths and fern leaves.

I really called to ask her to let me see a blue guest chamber that I had heard of and that had been uniquely frescoed by Mr. Sheridan, an artist who had some time ago some exquisite water-color sketches at one of the bookstores.

The brown room was my first pleasure, and above it was this quaint blue-glass chamber. It was all in dull blue, and in Chinese style—as Chinesely blue as the blues of Chinese china, and quaintier, more charmingly artistic than any bed-room I had ever seen. The walls had a deep frescoed frieze of pale blue scattered over with queer Japanese figures in white; the walls below this were covered with blue denim, or in simple language, blue Kentucky jeans, over which the same figures were painted in white. The carpet was solid dull blue with the oddest and prettiest Chinese rug wrought of thick linen in the center; this rug with white ground and Grecian border in blue, scattered over with the same queer figures as were on the wall—these in blue also.

The wood-work and furniture were all in white, the latter being nearly all designed by the lady herself.

There was a washstand with a drawer and spindle legs and a blue and white chamber set in a daisy design, an old-time little dressing table with many drawers and long legs and an oval mirror placed lengthwise. In the center of the bay window was another dressing table all upholstered in blue and white English muslin; the bed had a canopy of the same and the curtains were also of this soft stuff with half curtains of dotted muslin. Then there was a little tete-a-tete sofa upholstered in blue, and several quaint white and gold chairs with blue and white cushions, and a delightful long lounge with many pillows, all upholstered in the dull blue denim.

The effect of all this blue and white was indescribably charming. It was so cool, so clean, so restful. There were a number of charming pictures; among them a water color by Mr. Sheridan—a little sea scene full of light and spirit and delicious, cool atmosphere; this framed in white painted with Chinese figures with mother-of-pearl lights.

These are two rooms in a house where everything is in enchanting harmony. Anybody with money can fill a house with costly stuff, but what a difference between a thought house and just a money house! Houses are our everyday histories, and those without individuality are generally without clever inmates. Of course this can't always hold good, for some very clever people have houses in very modest houses. This is often true of some of women, but I never'ver seen much admiration for those geniuses who scorn the fair, sweet arts of domestic life. Philosophy may philosophize and science may make experiments surround by cob-webbed, dingy walls, but he who writes, or paints, or sings, loves beauty in house-furnishings.

Many pretty frocks are floating about the streets these hot days that one is reminded of a garden full of bright annuals.

Never has fashion allowed more freedom in figures, colors and make than at this season, and never has there seemed such a rage for wash gowns of every description. Whether we southern people are aping the north in this fancy for light fabrics, or whether we are becoming sensible and letting our climate influence our fashions I know not, but I do know that these cool clothes make young folks fairer and old ones fresher, and that they are essentially the sort of stuffs southern people should wear from April till November.

A blonde girl on the car the other morning made a primrose of herself in a barrel organ and a white ground; the large plaid defined in delicate pink lines and a vine in pearl color. The waist was round and V, with full sleeves and skirt, and her hair was a broad white lace trimm'd with floral fringes.

There are two little women here who are always seen together and who always look remarkably well dressed. They were out shopping the other day, one in a tailor-made English cheviot dark gray, invariably striped and mottled indistinctly in dull red. The buttons

were square oxidized silver, and the buttonholes were finished exquisitely with gray silk in a tailor-embroidery stitch. The close-fitting basque with its high collar was buttoned from throat to hem and the sleeves were buttoned from the wrist almost to the elbow, while the close draperies were finished on the hips with buttons. The other costume was a skirt of pale brown, light wool cloth with a white blazer striped in small lines, brown predominating, a spotless shirt-front and standing collar and four-in-hand white silk tie with black polka dots.

What dudes the women are getting with their shirts and cravats! They can revel in mixtures of colors that no man—not even a dude—would dare to take upon himself all at once.

One of the prettiest young married women in Atlanta was out the other day in a black skirt, a white flannel blazer with blue polka dots and sailor hat to match, and a white shirt and collar with tiny red stripes and a white and red silk cravat.

Why is it that fashion is always unkind to plump women save when it comes to evening dress? Walking gowns and house gowns seem even to favor slender forms. The stout woman can't wear full skirt waist or linens shirts and blazers. She looks puffy, coarse, sloshy in these things that give such a nobby look to her slender sister. Neither can she garnish herself in the fluffy, intricate, filmy toiletts that make household angels out of thin maidens.

The plump girl evidently isn't meant for summer wear, for when winter comes and she puts on her close-fitting tailleur and wears her soft tan coat and goeth out warm and rosy-cheeked into windy weather, she can laugh at her cold-nosed, shivering sister. Then in evening array she has the advantage.

Did you ever see a thin girl who wouldn't give up every privilege of her thinness for plump arms and shoulders?

The woman with pretty neck and arms needn't spend more than half as much on her evening gowns as the scrawny women.

What's the use of wearing rich brocades and laces, when one can put on a white silk mill with a big white sash and a baby waist and look pretty enough therein to dissatisfy her worst friends?

Clearly there are compensations for us all in this good old world. —MAUDE ANDREWS.

#### SOME SUMMER DRINKS.

This is the season when everybody must drink something, and that something has to be taken so often that it must be something besides water. The soda fountain and the bars are al kept busy, but many folks would rather take their drinks at home, and for these here are some recipes:

Into a two-quart chocolate pot or claret jug toss a pint of shaved ice, some disks of pineapple, a handful of white and black cherries, a few slices of orange and lemon and one slice of cucumber cut from the side and not the heart of the vegetable. Over this mosaic lay a coat of powdered sugar, and then add a quart of champagne. Stop the jugs with a bouquet of mint, and you have a drink that will rival the nectar of the mythological "Aeons."

There is a diversity of opinion about the use of many, many recognized descendants of Linus claiming that the strong herb flavor destroys the delicate taste of the wine. Instead of a bunch of mint, however, it is in the wine after it has extracted the fruit flavor and care is taken not to crush the little green plant.

In making a claret cup the same formula is used, but a dash of liqueur is almost indispensable to mellow the flavor of the wine and fruit. Shaved ice is better than lump or crushed, for the reason that it is sooner dissolved, and then, too, claret is a wine that is improved by being chilled. It should be added that the one may enjoy the pervading deliciousness of a champagne and claret cup in sis. There is a lingering sweetness about these beverages that is completely lost in a guzzle or a gulp.

The compote par excellence is the Jamaican jam. This may be made in a day or two before dessert and sent from the kitchen directly to the table without transfer to another dish. Taste will suggest the fruit used, but sound strawberries, pineapple, ripe banana and sliced orange or lemon make a very nice assortment. After slicing the orange tear it apart, repeating the seeds and all. Nor should the core of the pineapple be used, the idea being to get a palatable as well as a wholesome compote. A dash of rum or brandy is added to the juice.

Miss Miriam Armstrong Glenn will leave on Tuesday for New York, where she goes to complete her musical education.

Miss Clara House, one of Nashville's most accomplished young ladies, is visiting relatives on Hill street.

Miss Nora Shelton left yesterday for a visit to relatives and friends in Fort Valley, Hawkinsville and Americus.

Miss Nannie Wilson, of Shelly, N. C., is visiting Mrs. W. S. Williams, at Gainesville, Ga.

Miss Brownie Brewster, a charming young lady from Alabama, is visiting Miss Addie Comer, in Gainesville, Ga.

Misses Addie and Julia Comer, two lovely young ladies, have returned to their home in Gainesville, from a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Washington, Ga.

Miss Josie Seltzer left Tuesday for Dakota, where she will remain until fall.

Mr. Alfredo Barilli sails for Wales on the 28th of this month, where he will visit his aunt, Adelina Patti, at Craig-y-Nos castle.

Miss Fannie Waddell, of Montgomery, will spend next week in the city, visiting friends on Ivy street.

Miss Noreen Sheehan passed through Atlanta yesterday from Porter Springs, en route to Wilmington, N. C.

A pleasant party of Georgians were in Atlanta yesterday, among whom were Mrs. E. H. Jones, Stone, Misses Bolla Martin, Mary Knight, Julia Smith and Clyde Hopkins.

Mr. John T. Bates will leave Monday for Livingston, Ala., to visit his father, Colonel W. P. Brewer.

A Cincinnati telegram received yesterday says: Miss Corinne Stocker, of your city, graduated last night from the elocution department of the College of Music, making the shortest and most brilliant course in the history of the college. She has won the hearts and admiration of all.

Miss Paralee Brotherton left the city last Thursday for Covington, Ga., to attend the Emory college commencement.

Mrs. W. C. Lanier and family, of West Point, left Friday, for a two months' tour of the north. They will visit New York, Boston and Saratoga, and will return about the 1st of September.

The Sunday school of the Church of the Redeemer plucked at Jeoville. There was a large party present, and the day was very pleasant and enjoyable to all who attended.

Miss Pauline Pearce, of the Norwood institute, Washington, D. C., has returned to Decatur for the summer.

**THE EXPOSITION.**

A Meeting Called for the Second of July to Put Out a State Ticket.

The sub-committee of state republicans will meet in Atlanta on the second day of July for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of putting out a state ticket for the next campaign.

Colonel E. A. Buck, chairman of the committee, has called the meeting, and says that the action of this meeting will be definite, as the state convention will simply be called to formally endorse the action of the committee.

It will be a gathering of Buck's clans from the heated regions of south Georgia to the last peaks of the state's mountain section.

Among the republicans considerable interest is being stirred up over the forthcoming meeting.

**A PERMANENT RECEIVER.**

Mr. John Aldredge Will Take Charge of the Hughes Stock.

Yesterday morning the argument in the case of the creditors of Mr. Charles M. Hughes, the merchant tailor on Peachtree street, whose business was placed in the hands of a temporary receiver a few days ago, was heard before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

The result was that the application for a permanent receiver was sustained and Mr. John Aldredge was appointed to the position, and will take charge at once.

Mr. Aldredge was for a long time with Mr. Jerry Lynch, and has for some time been connected with the well-known firm of Lester & Kuhrt, booksellers on Whitehall street.

He is a gentleman of fine business capacity, and will proceed at once to wind up the affairs of the concern to the best interests of all concerned.

**FOR SALE.**

All my furniture and household goods. Will sell at a bargain. —Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

**Ladd's Sanitary Lime.**

Now back to the lime. The best of all brands. Ladd's Sanitary lime is a perfect microbe destroyer. \$1 per barrel delivered at residences. Terms, cash on delivery. Telephone 300.

**Miles in Atlanta.**

Messrs. Stewart & Duggan will receive today a car-load of fine Kentucky mules. There has been a strong demand for mules within the past few days, and to meet this demand, this enterprising firm has brought this car-load.

Mr. E. H. Preston.

Fres. Y. P. C. L.

## SOCIETY IS AWAY, SO ATLANTA IS DULL.

The Seaside Seems to Be the Great Attraction,

AND MANY PEOPLE ARE THERE.

Some Weddings of the Past Week and Other Events.

Society is dull, the summer quiet and the great attractions of the fireside combining to make it so.

"If you want to see anybody now," exclaimed one who has just returned, "you have to go to St. Simons or Cumberland. I never saw anything like it in my life. The people are down there. It seems as if everybody who knows there is, is just going, or has just returned."

The reports from the resorts indicate that all are having a most enjoyable time. The exodus to the mountains will come later, and then Tullahub will be the Mecca.

The most interesting wedding of the week was the Hoppe-Gaines wedding and the ceremony which united Mr. Venable and Miss Cooke. Both ceremonies were performed away from Atlanta, but in both cases the parties are very well known here, and the weddings have a more than local interest.

The coming week promises no change. The closing of the schools will be interesting and may bring some change.

It is to be hoped that the new school year will bring a more happy and interesting year.

There is a prominent young married woman in Atlanta who is the prettiest young married woman in Atlanta.

She is a slender girl with a slender figure.

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# SUMMER GOODS SELLING AT A SACRIFICE AT M. RICH & BROS.'

In order to reduce the immense stock of

## SUMMER SEASON GOODS

still on hand, we will continue, this week, the remarkably low prices advertised since the first of the month in every department. The announcements hitherto made, and the remarkably low prices advertised, have crowded our store with purchasers from morning till night, and our patrons are delighted with the extraordinary bargains we have been able to offer them. We propose to

### Continue the Good Work

until our stock shall be brought into manageable limits, appropriate to the necessities of the advanced season. In conformity with this plan we have ordered a further reduction in

## GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' NEGLIGEE

—AND—

## OUTING SHIRTS

Namely—We will sell the usual \$1.25 Shirt for 95 cents, the \$2 Shirt for \$1.37 1/2, and all the finer grades of these desirable goods at proportionate prices. We have Belts, Bows and Ties to match. These are the best and cheapest goods of the kind

## EVER OFFERED IN ATLANTA!

### CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. All invited. Seats free.

Second M. D. church, south corner of Davis and Foundry streets—W. P. Smith, pastor. No services at the church. The congregation is invited to meet at the gospel tent, erected on the corner of Peachtree and Peachtree Street—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. today, and during the week at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Come, everybody, and help in these services.

St. Paul's church, south corner street, and Peachtree—Rev. W. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45. Stewart's meeting room, second night.

All invited. Invited to meet with us in these delightful services.

Marietta Street M. E. church between Spring and Barlow streets—Rev. A. E. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. J. E. Ford, superintendent. Consecration meeting at 8 p. m. to the Zion Christian church.

Merritts' annual Methodist church—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. William King, and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. W. Williams. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. E. H. Frazer, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:45 p. m. in West End school.

The public is cordially invited to all the services.

Trinity M. E. church, south corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. Lee. D. C. Foster, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. W. A. Hemphill superintendent. Revival meetings every day in the week at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near old barracks—Sunday-school at 3 p. m., F. M. Richardson, superintendent. Preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. W. S. Stevens. Praying meeting every Friday evening at 8 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Professor E. W. Moore, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school meets 9:30 a. m., Professor E. W. Moore, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Rev. R. L. Foster, Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. A. J. Stewart, superintendent. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All invited.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets—Rev. B. H. Sasseen, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p. m., A. J. Stewart, superintendent. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are welcome.

Marrietta street Mission—J. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Services to-night and Thursday night.

Walker street Methodist church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. J. R. King, A. S. Stewart, superintendent. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. A. J. Stewart, superintendent. Class meeting Tuesday evening.

Houston street—Rev. J. J. Hendrix, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. R. Mason, pastor—11 a. m., sermon by the pastor; 7:45, service by the pastor.

Plum street mission chapel—Preston and Franklin—Sunday-school at 3 p. m. A. J. Stewart, superintendent. All invited.

Fourth Congregational—Rev. J. C. Peacock, pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. A. J. Stewart, superintendent. All invited.

Church of Our Father—West Hills near Peachtree—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Service at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m., A. J. Beck, superintendent.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets—Rev. R. L. Foster. Sunday-school at 3 p. m., A. J. Stewart, superintendent. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are welcome.

First Christian church—Rev. J. W. Porte, pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are welcome.

Immanuel E. church—Rev. E. Parker, pastor. Preaching at 7:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. Christian Endeavor on Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Episcopal.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton Streets—Rev. W. H. Jones, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. All invited.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. I. R. Brannah, D. D., and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Chinese superintendent. Boys meeting at 3 p. m. Superintendent. Young men's meeting at 8:00 a. m. Monday. Regular weekly prayer meeting at 8:00 p. m. Wednesday. All are cordially invited.

BAPTIST.

Third Baptist church, Jones' avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., William H. Bell, superintendent. The

## MOTHERS' FRIEND SHIRT WAISTS

We are the sole southern agents for the famous

### Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists!

All who have seen them acknowledged their vast superiority over all others.

### Extraordinary Sales of SILK PARASOLS!

We have still a few hundred Silk Parasols left, at 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. The rush to get these Parasols during the past week was immense. Get one before it is too late. Remember they are really worth from \$1.50 to \$4 each.

### Ladies' Shirts and Shirt Waists

We have just opened a new shipment of these dainty and beautiful things. They are the "nobbiest" articles ever seen in Atlanta.

### TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK

We are expecting, and will open in a few days, a consignment of elegant "Blazers." They will be the most stylish goods ever exhibited in this city. Get one, and keep up with the latest fashions.

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## GREAT DEMAND FOR WHITE GOODS!

There has been a remarkable demand for our White Goods. We have the largest and choicest stock in the city, which we are selling at our popular

## REDUCED SUMMER PRICES!

Don't fail to see us if you want the choicest and cheapest White Goods, Laces, Fans, Mitts, Ribbons, Sashes and Hosiery, suitable for commencement occasions and graduating suits.

## Special Inducements

We continue to offer special inducements to the public in every department, giving them the benefit of our reduced summer rates, which become advisable owing to the advanced season. These reductions apply specially to our Woolen Dress Goods and Silks, in which lines we offer bargains such as cannot be equalled by any other house in the city.

## OUR SUMMER PRICES ON CARPETS

Astonished the public. Never before in the history of the carpet trade in Atlanta have such elegant goods been offered and sold at such extraordinarily low prices. Our ware rooms have been crowded with purchasers. We will continue this offer during the coming week. Now is the time to buy your Carpets at original manufacturer's cost price.

## Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN OF UNPREDICTED HISTORY, who has no other fixed abode, for New Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia, or Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMULDERS WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT for good men, at \$2.75 per day. Atlanta Machine Works.

WANTED—TEACHERS FOR THE SANDERSVILLE SCHOOL, will send in their applications by the first Monday in July next to either of the undersigned. Morris Happ, president, Dr. H. N. Hollifield, secretary.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN—A young man, well educated, will send in their applications by the first Monday in July next to either of the undersigned. Morris Happ, president, Dr. H. N. Hollifield, secretary.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN TO travel in this state and wholesale his goods in various parts of the country, etc. Address Dr. H. N. Hollifield, secretary.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD CITY SALES MEN; man well acquainted in South Carolina preferred. Atlanta Wooden Ware Co.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE TRUNK-MAKERS. Apply 17 South Forsyth street. Abe Foote & Bro.

WANTED—A YOUTH TO LEARN THE JEWISH BUSINESS. A young boy, opportunity for square boy. Apply Monday, after 8 p. m., at 93 Whitehall street.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, APPLIED D. P. Coffey, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—STENOGRAHOPHER—A YOUNG MAN experienced in the work; none other needed. Address P. O. Box No. 463, stating length of experience, and salary expected.

WANTED—MOULDERS—NON-UNION MEN and sensible union men may apply at once to DeLoach Manufacturing Company.

TINNERS WANTED—STEADY WORKERS. Apply at United States barracks.

PANTRY-MAKERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED hands need not be good wages paid. Seelig Manufacturing Company, 101st street.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A SOUTHERN college to teach short-hand and book-keeping, by a teacher of extensive experience. Best of all. Address D. S. Coffey, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—POSITION AS DRUG CLERK. Experienced in drug business. Apply to D. S. Coffey, Atlanta.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, APPLIED D. P. Coffey, Lexington, Ky.

**For Sale—Real Estate.**

W. M. Scott &amp; Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 98 Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

**NOTE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC** to the home of Rev. Samuel W. Small, No. 101 Capitol avenue. To be appreciated it must be looked at and then come to see us. W. M. Scott & Co.**10 WEST PEACHTREE STREET—NEW 2-STORY.** 7 rooms residence in perfect order, very close in, on good paved street and street cars. Gas, water and sewer connections, ten minutes walk of Peachtree house. The very place for a business or a professional practice is to be had here having cost the owner more than we are asking for it. \$4,300, \$1,000 cash, balance long time. W. M. Scott & Co.**10 WEST PEACHTREE WE CAN SELT.** A large residence on large lot, all for only \$10,000. W. M. Scott & Co.**GLOOK AT NO. 114 WEST HARRIS STREET.** This is one of the cheapest pieces of property on the market. Lot 47x300, side 10 feet, front 12. House is new, built on lot on Luckie and have fine building put on. Price entire lot only \$2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.**WE CAN SELL THE MENNELLY BRASS FOUNDRY** on W. and A. R. R., near Marietta street, a great bargain and without any restriction. W. M. Scott & Co.**DUMMIE LINE—24 CHOICE LOTS ON DUMMIE** Hill leading to Confederate Veterans' Home; the best lots, \$1,000 each, and \$10 per month, on each lot. W. M. Scott & Co.**NEAR VAN WINKLE'S—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE** on quarter acre lot, in front of white birches, corner lot, growing section, for only \$1,000, or on easy monthly payments. The Marietta street car line is now being extended to Van Winkle's giving easy access to property. New road is now paved beyond it. W. M. Scott & Co.**SOUTH PRYOR STREET, NEAR GEORGIA** Avenue, vacant lot \$3000, lies nicely and eastern front, only \$1,200; \$400 cash, balance \$25 per month. This is a cheap, W. M. Scott & Co.**LOCATE STREET—FINALLY VACANT LOT 55x100,** for \$1,000, or \$100 per month, balance 6 and 12 months. W. M. Scott & Co.**NEW 2-STORY, 7-ROOM HOUSE, SPRING** street, closets, pantries, bath-room, gas, etc. Lot 50x100. Price \$4,000, \$1,000 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. W. M. Scott & Co.**STORE AND 4 ROOMS ON EAST HARRIS** Street, \$1,000, small cash payment and \$25 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.**A FINE HOME AND GOOD INVESTMENT—9-** room house, all in perfect order. Lot front 15 feet on West Simpson and extends to Jones street, where there are some front on Jones' avenue. Such places are scarce. We can sell you a bargain in this for this month only. W. M. Scott & Co.**FINE BUILDING LOT, NORTH BOULEVARD,** 100x150, front 15 feet. Very cheap. Call and see about this. W. M. Scott & Co.**PRATT STREET—GOOD VACANT LOT, 40x90** to alreay—this will be your last and so price is put at only \$700; one-third cash; balance 6 and 12 months. This is a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.**SCOTT STREET, VACANT LOT, M. NEAR** \$900—Assessors' 20x15, 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months. You can make some money on this. W. M. Scott & Co.**OSBORN, Shelton & Co., 12 Pryor St.****FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS** IN the state, containing 1,067 acres, 19 miles from the city, railroad running so as to present 5 miles to the city. The farm is well timbered, has well built, 200 acres of second bottoms, and we want to sell it but enough to give a bargain also 16 acres within the city limits. We are anxious to get rid of this property. If you will rent to us, we will sell it to you. Call and let us know your terms. W. M. Scott & Co.**CARNEGIE STREET, VACANT LOT, 60x30, AD-** jacent German Lutheran church, central and church property. Asking price only \$2,000; liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.**HIGHLAND AVENUE, NEAR JACKSON** street; beautiful, commanding lot for \$1,500. W. M. Scott & Co.**HILL STREET, OPPOSITE AUGUSTA AVE., 4** lots, well shaded, for \$1,500. W. M. Scott & Co.**SCULPEN'S LOT FOR A BUSINESS, MAN ON** Calipto ave, one-half block of state capitol. Lot 60x15. \$1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or all cash at option of purchaser. As a bargain, come let us show you. W. M. Scott & Co.**WANTED FOR A STOREROOM—A 6 OR 7-** room house, or larger, on Lumpkin street, or that vicinity, on lot 50x150 or 200. If you have such a place call on Monday and leave description and price. W. M. Scott & Co.**\$7,500—PROPERTY ON JONES AND GUL-** ferson street; 6 lots and good house. Only \$5,500 to take over. \$1,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. W. M. Scott & Co.**SYNDICATE—WE HAVE BIG MONEY IN A** syndicate we are getting up for property on W. & R. R. Call and see us. Our syndicate has always paid big money. W. M. Scott & Co.**For Sale by King & Roberts.****Krouse & Welch, Real Estate Agents, 2** Kimball House, Wall Street.**WE HAVE MOVED INTO OUR NEW OFFICE,** and would like for home-seekers and investors to call and examine our lists before buying elsewhere. We have homes in almost every portion of the city, and are anxious to sell them. Also for property renting for twenty per cent on investment. Also more suburban and acreage property than any in the city. If you wish to purchase, come and see us. Several new houses for \$800 each. Four-room house on Emma street, \$1,200. \$2,000 buys property; \$1,000 well built, 200x100, 200x120, 200x140, 200x160, 200x180, 200x200, 200x220, 200x240, 200x260, 200x280, 200x300, 200x320, 200x340, 200x360, 200x380, 200x400, 200x420, 200x440, 200x460, 200x480, 200x500, 200x520, 200x540, 200x560, 200x580, 200x600, 200x620, 200x640, 200x660, 200x680, 200x700, 200x720, 200x740, 200x760, 200x780, 200x800, 200x820, 200x840, 200x860, 200x880, 200x900, 200x920, 200x940, 200x960, 200x980, 200x1000, 200x1020, 200x1040, 200x1060, 200x1080, 200x1100, 200x1120, 200x1140, 200x1160, 200x1180, 200x1200, 200x1220, 200x1240, 200x1260, 200x1280, 200x1300, 200x1320, 200x1340, 200x1360, 200x1380, 200x1400, 200x1420, 200x1440, 200x1460, 200x1480, 200x1500, 200x1520, 200x1540, 200x1560, 200x1580, 200x1600, 200x1620, 200x1640, 200x1660, 200x1680, 200x1700, 200x1720, 200x1740, 200x1760, 200x1780, 200x1800, 200x1820, 200x1840, 200x1860, 200x1880, 200x1900, 200x1920, 200x1940, 200x1960, 200x1980, 200x2000, 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200x10020, 200x10040, 200x10060, 200x10080, 200x10100, 200x10120, 200x10140, 200x10160, 200x10180, 200x10200, 200x10220, 200x10240, 200x10260, 200x10280, 200x10300, 200x10

# VALDOSTA!

A City of Surprising Importance.

Her Steady Growth and Certain Future.

The Beautiful Land of the Long Leaf Pine.

The Most Famous Watermelon Section on Earth.

Splendid Agricultural and Truck Farming Advantages.

A Country Where Arcadian Climate, Fertile Soil, Pure Water and

Fine Timber and Sporting Advantages Abound.

"The land of the long pine, the magnolia and vine."

Valdosta is a central point in one of the greatest sections on earth.

The timber interests of the same are alone sufficient to make it important.

It is no less prominent in agricultural pursuits, truck-farming and melon-growing.

Valdosta has a population of thirty-five hundred, and will reach ten thousand in five years.

And in the way of sporting facilities, there is no other place in the world for game and shooting.

It possesses a mercantile prominence that will compare with any place of like size in the universe.

Valdosta is a point of so many distinct natural advantages that it would be difficult to enumerate them.

She is the greatest inland sea island cotton market in the world, handling one-eighth of the entire crop of this silky staple.

She has the most abundant supply of water for drinking and manufacturing purposes, a feature that places her at once in the lead.

Valdosta has a trade territory covering several counties, making it one of the most popular markets in the southern part of the state. It is also a great distributing point for horses and mules, about two hundred thousand dollars being required annually for this traffic.

She has a banking capital of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which will soon be doubled in order to meet the demands of her business advancement.

The city is building an ice factory with a capacity of ten tons a day, which will add another comfort to Valdosta's long and growing list of conveniences.

Along with this is her beautiful and healthy location, her cheap rent, low cost of living and magnificent climate in which all seasons can be employed in indoor and outdoor work.

The plant is being erected for the Westinghouse electric light and power plant, and soft glow of twenty arc-lights will illuminate the beautiful streets of this distinctive little city.

Then there is her admirable railroad frontage along the line of three independent systems, an inducement for manufacturing sites that is not excelled by any point within the range of my travels.

Well-disciplined schools present educational inducements to home-seekers that are never seen in towns other than those where the best and highest course of intellectual training is adopted.

A tax-rate of three mills is of decided importance to residents and those contemplating investment in a place free of debt, and noted for its splendid activity and admirable conveniences.

The real value, representing over two million dollars' worth of property, show a degree of material growth that is wonderfully encouraging to a young city that traces her prosperity to the work of a few years.

She presents an excellent attraction to the traveling public in hotel accommodations, where the best fare and most hospitable entertainment can be had at rates so fixed as to meet the wants of all.

The annual trade of Valdosta, exclusive of timber and melons, amounts to two and a half million dollars a year, and the merchants of this place are as progressive and successful as in any city of my acquaintance.

The health of this city is wholly at variance

with the opinions of those who have never investigated the matter, it being a fact that she is free from epidemic and infectious diseases, while chills and fever and bilious complaints are almost unknown.

The far-reaching timber advantages of this section of the state cannot be too thoroughly adverted to, and the growing dimensions of the timber trade of Valdosta, which at present amounts to \$400,000 annual, will make it at once one of the best markets in all the south.

In watermelons alone the annual shipment from this point amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, an evidence of the success of this industry that emphasizes the great work of the lamented Grady and Tift Construction in encouraging melon production in Georgia.

With six comfortable houses for religious worship, representing the various denominations—Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian and Church of Christ—all presided over by a ministry whose soul is in their work, the moral condition of the community may be said to be safely guarded.

But the most brilliant jewel in the coronet of

attractions that distinguish this beautiful gem of the pines, is her noble citizenship, composed as it is of the best, truest and most progressive mankind in the state, and the most beautiful and noble women, and that ever lent brilliancy to the rays of a southern sun—a distinction that would adorn the most charming of southern cities, and a blessing that cannot fail to purify and enoble the population which this strong array of advantages is sure to attract.

The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad crosses the western division of the Savannah, Florida and Western, formerly the trunk line of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and

vannah capitalists, who are thoroughly interested in the early completion of the road.

Mr. Arthur Pew, a competent engineer, is hard at work, and already seventeen miles of the road is graded and ready for iron, which will be laid right away.

The road is a Valdosta enterprise, and is being built with energy, pluck and capital to make it a success. It is an important line for Valdosta and the state, and its early completion is looked forward to with interest by the whole country.

Such men as those who are pushing this enterprise to success, are valuable acquisitions to the state, and Valdosta but shows the proper

reitors of this bank, are among the most honorable and conservative of Valdosta's business men, while Mr. Lane, cashier, is one of the best equipped business men of this section, who is always turning a hand to build up his city. He is president of the electric light company and the ice factory, and is interesting himself to secure a good system of waterworks for his town. Too much cannot be said of pride of such a highly progressive young man.

Messrs. E. B. Lewis & Bro. do a banking business and operate under a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. They are among the most prosperous young men in that entire section.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

While the soil and climate of this section are admirably suited to the production of sea island cotton, corn and tobacco, the farm and garden products, including every character of fruits and melon-growing, promises to be no less prominent as a tobacco-growing section. The test has been made, and the satisfactory results prove that tobacco culture can be just as successfully encouraged here as in any part of the country. The soil grows a fine weed, which is pronounced good by the best experts.

As a result of this new producing industry, a large cigar factory has been started in Valdosta by Mr. J. J. Jelka, who is running the same on full time, and using Lowndes county products exclusively for the manufacture of a very good cigar. The best experts in America have passed favorable certificates on the goods, and this will do very much towards causing tobacco culture in Lowndes county to grow into a considerable industry.

MELON-GROWING.

To one who has never seen the results of successful melon-growing, the quantities of watermelons in Valdosta would be a sight of peculiarity.

Fifty to seventy-five wagons transferring their loads at the same time to long lines of freight cars, is a wonderful sight. The process of loading is very interesting. A man stands in the wagon and tosses the melon to one in the car, who catches the same with remarkable precision—a melon never being lost.

At times the tracks are blocked for miles, waiting for the arrival of the melons, and hundreds of melons have been shipped this season from Valdosta, and the crop is still in the field.

This great industry has been very much protected and encouraged by the Melon-growers' Exchange, and the producer is getting from sixty to eighty-five dollars a car, without any trouble or risk.

Melon-growing in southwest Georgia is a wonderful industry, and those engaged in it are getting rich.

PREScott HOUSE—"DRUMMERS' HOME"

One of the most home-like places on the road is the Prescott house, a place so attractive that it is sometimes called the "Drummers' Home."

It is prettily located, well ventilated and comfortable in all its appointments, this house is at once one of the most popular resorts in the state for the traveling public.

The guests, both resident and non-resident, seemed to partake of the genial character of the house and its kind host, in their mindfulness of each other's comfort.

Never have I been the recipient of more old-fashioned hospitality than during my stay here. It includes the means of comfort instead of yesterdays than a hotel for the entertainment of the bustling spirits of a new era.

The hospitality dispensed is genial and unstinted, and the fare served is savory and well cooked. As a matter of fact there can be no objections urged to anything connected with the house or its management.

The rooms are all comfortably furnished, the bedding and linen being neat, and the ventilation so perfect as to render a stay here as delightful as one would desire to have it.

An addition, now being built, will not only improve the architectural appearance of the place, but add much to its comfort and convenience. Four stories will be built on the place, and when completed it will contain fifty rooms, all being supplied with electric lights and other conveniences.

Mr. R. T. Prescott, the proprietor, is one of the most peculiarly hospitable men I ever saw. There is nothing that he would refuse to do for a guest's comfort, and, as a result, every man who stops with him goes away appreciating of their worth when she supports them with her pleasant packing.

Such roads receive the most liberal encouragement of the people along their route, and they generally receive it.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The electric light company is going right on with its work, and soon electricity will succeed coal oil, and Valdosta's light will be in keeping with the substantial prominence of the city.

Mr. B. W. Bentley, the superintendent of the new works, is just now one of the busiest men in the city. His whole energies are enlisted, and such is his reputation that his people consider him the best man for the position. He will give his city light as early as well-directed industry and an abundance of capital can accomplish it. Mr. B. T. Lane, president, and with Mr. Bentley, owner of the works, has been very active in getting his city to contract for lights, and now says that the work will be completed at once. The Westinghouse system will be employed, and, for the present twenty-one arc and 300 incandescent lights will be furnished.

The recent commencement was a brilliant emphasis to the high standing of this school, and eight young lady graduates were sent forth to the thoroughness of this institution.

The graded school in all its departments, has a high reputation, and the school system employed has caused double advancement among the children.

Besides providing a course for business instruction and normal training for teachers, especial attention is given to the development of music, one of the most accomplished of ladies having charge of this department.

Professor A. T. Moore, president of the institute, is one of the best trained educators in the country, besides possessing an universal degree of intelligence and culture. He is backed by the confidence of the entire community.

Professor E. A. Smith, teacher of languages and grammar; Professor G. O. Duer, who has charge of the first intermediate department; Mrs. M. H. Moore, of the second intermediate; Miss Anna Duer, of the primary, and Miss Lavinia Crozier, the instructor in music, are all specialists in their various departments, and contribute vastly to the success and popularity of the school. With such faculty, Professor Moore, who will stand at the head of institutions of learning in the country, is easily on a par with the best.

THE FLORIDA, MIDLAND AND GEORGIA.

Among the many improvements of Valdosta, none promises greater results than the Florida, Midland and Georgia railroad, a new road to

from this point the Florida, Midland and the gulf of Mexico. This gives an excellent railroad advantage, and its safe distance from large cities, being 152 miles south of Macon and 157 miles west of Savannah, makes its location of first commercial importance; and being only eighty miles from the gulf of Mexico, the atmosphere is tempered by gulf breezes, rendering it more pleasant to live in, especially further north, the nights being cool.

VALDOSTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The present era of prosperity of this distinguished institution dates from the control of Professor G. C. Moore, which began in September, 1888, the school increasing from an attendance of fifty, with two instructors, to 175, with four instructors, the first year.

The following April threatened a serious loss to the institution; but his brother, Professor A. T. Moore, of Ohio, was called to fill the vacancy, and the successful career begun by one brother was well continued by the other, the school now showing an enrollment of 240, with seven well equipped instructors comprising the faculty.

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THE ICE FACTORY.

The banking facilities of Valdosta will compare favorably with towns of much more developed growth.

The Merchants' bank of Valdosta, is the most prominent institution in the city, showing a paid-in capital of \$100,000, and while

loving him. He is nature's nobleman, and, as distinguished as he is by his daughter, an accomplished woman.

LAKE PARK IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

One of the most beautiful spots in all our southland is Lake Park, and one of the best and most sensible companies that ever was organized is the improvement company bearing its name.

The property is situated about thirteen miles south of Valdosta, on the Georgia, South and Florida railroads, and embraces a tract of four hundred acres of the most valuable lands in all that section.

Dense pine forests, showing trees from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet high, magnificent live oaks with their far-reaching branches of umbrageous shade, and the poetic cypress, all beautified by a most luxuriant growth of moss gracefully swinging before the eyes, will make it a picture in a sea of beauty.

The property is surrounded by a belt of country, including fine timber lands, a splendid country for fruit-growing and agricultural pursuits, unequalled advantages for fishing, game, grand scenes, fine water and delightful climate, just such indulgences as are sure to make it one of the most noted winter resorts in the world.

The company has decided to develop the property and have made extensive arrangements to this end. They have had an experienced engineer, and as soon as the necessary clearing has been done,

they will put a lot of handsome business and residence lots on the market. These will be bought by eager purchasers, and the next few months will see many fine houses erected as winter resorts. There are already about thirty houses at Lake Park.

The company will build a large and expensive hotel for the next season, and this will be provided with all the modern conveniences. The lake itself is a delightful point on the right of the road leading south, which will give a splendid view of the many beautiful surrounding lakes.

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